

20 PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. Pages I to 10.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M.

HIGH
& CO.

This is the last month of the no profit Clearance Sale, and we intend to clear out everything at some price in order to make room for Fall Stock.

Wash Goods.

5,000 yards genuine Zephyr Ginghams. They were 35c a yard, now 12 1/2c.

3,000 yards French Figured Ponies, worth 25c, yours now at 10c.

A lot of Remnants of fine Ginghams, Batistes, etc., at 10c a yard, worth from 15c to 35c.

A lot of Remnants Ginghams, Challies, Pine Apple Tissues and Batistes, worth from 7 1/2c to 12 1/2c a yard, to go at 3c.

Scotch Cambries, lovely styles, only 12 1/2c a yard.

Imported Batistes and figured Mulls, worth 35c, special now 12 1/2c a yard.

French Organdies and figured dotted Swiss, were 45c to 65c a yard, are yours now at 25c.

One lot Irish Lawns, double fold, 36 inches wide, to go at 10c a yard.

Woolen Dress Goods.

We place on sale tomorrow 1,000 remnants and short ends, colored and black Dress Goods. They are in lengths of from 1 1/2 to 9 yards, being the accumulation of a heavy spring trade. We will not begin a new season with them, so offer them at about one-third value. If you do not need them now it will pay you to buy and put aside until you do.

10 pieces navy blue and black Hopsacking, medium weight, a special leader with us at 59c.

50 pieces 40-inch all wool, mixed and plain Hopsackings, new and stylish for traveling or early fall suits, special at 50c a yard.

Silks.

Prices too insignificant to quote. We are literally giving them away.

Parasols.

Choice of any of our fancy Parasols that were \$4.50, \$5 and \$6.50 now for \$1.89.

200 26-inch Serge Umbrellas, Dresden handles, special \$1.19.

Hosiery.

One lot Ladies' fast black Hose, considered a great leader at 25c, with us tomorrow at 19c.

50 dozen Gents' fast black, tans, modes and slate Half Hose, worth 20c, special at 12 1/2c a pair.

Linens.

One lot drummer's samples fine Towels, placed in lots of a half a dozen, sold by us tomorrow at 50c on the dollar.

\$1 Bleached Table Damask at 73c a yard.

10 pieces Bleached Table Damask worth 85c, special at 59c a yard.

150 dozen large size knotted fringe Damask Towels, worth 25c, special at 17 1/2c each.

A lot of remnants Table Damask half price.

Furnishing Goods.

Our entire line of Negligee Shirts at New York cost.

50 dozen Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests at 10c each.

2,000 dozen Gents' 4-ply 1900 Linen Collars, all the new shapes, 8c each.

100 dozen Windsor Ties, new and choice patterns, 25c each.

Shoes.

Our Shoe Department just now is having quite a large patronage. Low prices and good Shoes does the work.

All Summer Shoes at factory cost.

Ladies' Tan Oxfords at \$2.35, worth \$2.

Ladies' Cloth Top, Patent Tip Button Boots \$1.50.

Ladies' Tan and Russia Leather Oxfords \$2.

Men's Calf Congress and Bals \$3.50, were \$5.

Men's Calf Congress and Bals \$2.50, worth \$4.

Children's Oxfords \$1.25, were \$2.25.

Infants' Shoes, big lot at 50c pair.

Ladies' Suits and Waists.

At 39c we will put on sale 50 doz ladies' shirt waists that are worth 75c each.

One lot ladies' French Percale and white Linen Lawn Shirt Waists. Prices from \$1.25 to \$2, all to be sold at 75c each.

At \$1 we will show three different styles of shirt waists. None in the lot worth less than \$2.50.

We have just received a lot of ladies' serge Eton Suits made in the very latest styles. Beautifully finished, full skirt and broad reverses. Price, \$8.95. They are really worth \$15.

40 ladies' ready made Silk Dresses in three colors that were marked \$20, will be sold tomorrow at \$9 per suit.

Millinery and Art Department.

Ribbon Sale.

Give away sale of Ribbons 4c yard.

Give away sale of Fruits and Flowers worth \$1 to \$1.50 for 19c.

Give away sale untrimmed Hats, all new shapes worth 75c to \$1, for 5c each.

Give away sale open work, large Lehorn Flats worth \$2, at 19c.

Give away sale fine double face Satin and fancy Ribbons worth \$1.25 yard, for 49c.

Closing out summer Millery 25c on the dollar.

Closing Sale.

\$2 Hammocks \$1.

New Zephyrs 5c.

Brainard & Armstrong Embroidery Silks 4 1/4c.

New Germantown Wools.

Closing sale all Drapery Silks, many are worth \$2, must be sold this week 40c a yard.

Infants Dresses, Skirts, Wrappers, Bath Robes, Baskets, actual cost this week.

Muslin Underwear.

1 lot Ladies' Gowns, assorted styles, worth from \$1.25 to \$2 each, now 98c.

1 lot Ladies' Muslin Skirts, worth 75c, now 39c.

"High's Own" Corset a truly \$1 value, 50c a pair.

Carpets.

Stacks of new Carpets coming in every day and we are offering special inducements on all Moquets, Axminster Brussels and Ingrains.

Don't fail to see our stock of new Carpets before placing your order, we will save you money.

200 English Velvet Rugs in Turkish effects, 3x6 feet, only \$2 each, real value \$5.

200 same styles and colorings, one size smaller, only \$1.50 each, worth \$4.

300 Fur Rugs all styles and colors. In fact anything you want in the line of Fur Rigs at half their value.

The largest line and the best selected stock of Labe Curtains to be found anywhere all the late styles and new effects to be had, all go at 60c on the dollar.

J. M. High & Co.

M. Rich & Bros.

Big Clearing Sale.

Goods Sacrificed

in Every Department.

Preparing to receive Fall Stocks.

DRESS GOODS.

SILKS.

Everything in the Dress Goods line, either Cotton or Wool goods cut 50c on the Dollar.

SALE OF TOWELS.

All our Linen Towels, worth \$4, \$4.50 and \$5 per dozen, sell this week at \$3 per dozen or 25c each.

BOYS' WAIST SALE.

Don't miss the opportunity of getting Mothers Friend Waists at 50c on the Dollar. Unlaundered Waists 46c. Laundered Waists 75c each. The best materials.

FURNITURE.

Regardless of cost for next 30 days.

Parlor Suits

at \$25.00

China Closets

Solid Antique Oak \$13.50 worth \$20.

Bedroom Suits.

6 pieces solid Oak with bevel edge mirror, \$17.50.

6 pieces Cheval style Antique Oak bevel edge mirror, \$20.

Chiffoniers.

Solid Oak worth \$30 at \$18.

Music Stands.

In Cherry or Oak worth \$22.50 at \$12.50.

FALL STOCK OF CARPETS

Now in our warerooms for inspection. Don't think of furnishing your home without consulting us on price and style.

SEE SHOW WINDOWS.

M. RICH & BROS.

54 and 56 Whitehall Street, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 East Hunter Street.

ANY MAN

Who will show you how to economize is your friend. To buy these goods is

ECONOMY

Gents' fine calf, hand-sewed, \$5 Shoe at \$3.

Gents' calf, hand-sewed, \$3 Shoe at \$2.

Gents' genuine calf Shoe at \$1.50.

Gents' buff Shoes at \$1.25.

White, tan, blue and pearl Canvas Oxfords at \$1.

Ladies' Fine Oxfords and Slippers at Half Price

Tan, black and red Kid Oxfords at 50c.

Misses' Oxfords, spring heel, at 50c, 75c and \$1.

Misses and children's red button Shoes at cost.

H. A. SNELLING,

Cheapest Shoe House

.... On Earth.

82 WHITEHALL ST.

FOR SALE.

MACHINERY, TOOLS AND SUPPLIES!

We offer the following Metal-Working and Wood-Working Machinery at very low prices.

1 new 16'x16' Bed (F. E. Reed) Engine Lathe.

1 new 11'x15' Bed (F. E. Reed) Engine Lathe.

1 new 10'x14' Bed (F. E. Reed) Foot Power Lathe.

1 new 13'x16' Bed (Barnes) Foot Power Lathe.

1 new 13'x15' Bed (Barnes) Foot Power Lathe.

20 Power Drill Presses, assorted sizes, from 20" to 34" with hand feed and back geared and power feed.

A full line of (Barnes) Foot Power, Wood-Working Machinery, such as Lathe, Screw Saws, Mortising and Tenoning Machines, Formers, Circular, Hip and Cross-Cut Machines, Etc.

1 8" Hand Jointer (Herbert Baker's).

1 2" Spindle Wood-Working Shaper (Rowley and Hermance).

1 36" Band Saw, Iron Table.

1 36" Re-Saw, second hand.

A lot of second-hand Wood Split Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Belting, Etc.

1 2 H. P. Vertical Engine (Willard's).

1 2 H. P. Vertical Engine (Barnes).

1 4 H. P. Vertical Engine and G. H. P. Boiler combined (D. C. & Co.).

We have also a large stock of Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods, Belting, Etc.

Write for full description and we will quote best prices.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

47 and 49 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

WE'RE "GETTING THERE"

THANKS TO THE PEOPLE,

Whose keen perceptions have recognized the exceptional values of our Great Bargains

CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

preparatory to rebuilding our store. The price is the magic charm, you know, that attracts the purchaser as surely as the magnet attracts the needle. We have but a short time left in which to dispose of this mammoth stock, and we propose to make this a memorable week. But a few days more remain prior to the work of tearing down commences, and the goods must be moved before that time.

OUR REBUILDING SALE AND ENORMOUS

CUT IN PRICES BRING THE PEOPLE.

Our Clothing, Hats and Furnishings are in all the styles that are in vogue—in all the fabrics that are fashionable—single and double breasted Sacks, Frocks and Cutaways made from the very choicest of imported and native weaves, elegant Silk Mixtures, Tweeds, Cheviots, Hair Lines, Serges, Homespuns, Cassimeres, Worsts, Etc., and all trimmed with correct taste. Colors range from the sober, yet stylish black, to the most pronounced patterns that fashion will allow. The cutting and making of these Suits cost as much money as we now offer them for.

W. I. ZACHRY

Makes a Liberal Proposition in Order to Start Another Cotton Factory.

SOMETHING ABOUT HIS LIFE HERE.

He Came Here in 1865 Without a Dollar in His Pocket—Now He Is Interested in Many Enterprises.

Mr. W. I. Zachry, who is one of the most substantial and best known business men in Atlanta, makes a liberal proposition to induce the establishment of another cotton factory in this city.

The sum and substance of this offer is that Mr. Zachry, who with another gentleman owns the building formerly occupied by the Brosius Sewing Machine Company, proposes to donate the building, and three

indomitable pluck. The travel on the line, which has two branches, one to East Lake and the other to Decatur, is immense. In fact, it has far surpassed the expectations of the management that they did not at first purchase enough cars, but others have been ordered, however, and will reach here in a few days. This line goes through a section that has been without street railway service, so that it can be easily seen that the location was judicious. The line Mr. Zachry devotes much of his time and thought, looking closely after its interests at all times.

An industry of which Mr. Zachry is the promoter and sole owner is the Utley Harness Manufacturing Company, at Cascade, Fulton county, Georgia.

The Utley factory employs twenty-five and thirty men in the busier season, and now has twenty or more employees at work. The capacity of the factory is two dozen harnesses a day. The Utley Harness Company makes a specialty of making collars, and employs expert men for this purpose, as it also does in the other branches. The investment has evidently proved to be a paying one, for the factory is soon to be enlarged. Cascade is eight miles from the city.

Although Mr. Zachry is an Atlanta man,



W. I. ZACHRY.

acres of land about it, for stock in any strong company that will occupy it with a cotton factory.

The original cost of the building and the ground upon which it is placed was \$67,000, and Mr. Zachry cuts that value down to \$50,000 as the basis of valuation for the stock exchange, or offer, made by him. The Brosius factory is in splendid condition, and there would have to be only two changes in order to prepare it for a cotton factory. Mr. Zachry has an expert survey it, and the result was that it was learned that the building will accommodate 10,000 spindles. One of the changes referred to would be the putting on the outside of the steps; this would be done to prevent a draft.

The factory is four stories in height and is just inside the city limits near West End. The facilities are numerous. It is alongside the Atlanta and Florida railroad and has ample grounds upon which other buildings could be erected. The boilers and engine are intact and the main shafting are in place, all nearly as good as new. Water connections have been perfected, and when the new waterworks begin to send water throbbing along the mains, there need be no complaint on this score. All this, the grounds, the factory, with all its improvements, Mr. Zachry is willing to turn over to a company of reputable men—men capable of running a cotton factory to the best advantage—and in return to take stock in the company to the amount of the value of the building. A more generous proposition than this can hardly be conceived, and in less than ten days there should be a stock company formed right here in Atlanta, prepared to accept Mr. W. I. Zachry's liberal offer.

Something About Mr. W. I. Zachry.

Mr. Zachry was born in Clarke county, Georgia, forty-two years ago, and came to Atlanta in 1865. Like many other of Atlanta's prosperous business men, the first work that he turned his hand to was on a newspaper, The Atlanta True Georgian. He was connected with this paper for a year or more in the capacity of soliciting agent.

In 1867 he went to work in the flour mills of Bowie & Gholston, traveling for them. This flour mill was where the old soap factory now is. Mr. Zachry was a young man at this time, and he was as energetic as he was amiable. He was while traveling for Bowie & Gholston that he met and won a charming young lady, Miss Mamie Zachry, of Macon; the marriage occurred in 1873.

By hard work Mr. Zachry soon became a valuable man to his firm, and it was no surprise to his many friends that when Mr. Bowie retired the style of the firm became Gholston & Zachry. The firm proved a profitable one, made so by the head of young Zachry, who was virtually the head of the firm, despite the fact that he was junior partner. It was not long before Mr. Gholston retired from the business, and the name of the firm was changed again; this time it became Zachry Bros. Mr. Zachry engaged in the business until 1890, when it ceased to be profitable. This was on account of the variance in freights. The freights on five bushels of wheat, which amount it required to make a barrel of flour, was put up much higher than, relatively speaking, as much as that on a barrel of flour. This of course cut down the miller's profit until the business did not pay.

Mr. Zachry is vice president of the Atlanta City Street Railway Company, and much of the success of that line is due to his

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Of perfect purity—
Of great strength—
Economy in their use
Flavor as delicately
and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

Vanilla
Lemon
Orange
Rose, etc.

SARGE PLUNKETT

A Philosophical Discussion of Atmospheric Conditions.

THE "SIGNS" OF WAR IS IN THE LAND.

Reminiscences of the "Fifties," and the Similarity of Atmospheric Conditions Then as at the Present Time.

For The Constitution.

If signs held good in olden times

I can't see why they should not now.

I have been studying the weather and calculating atmospheric conditions upon the human disposition. And I have been watching the "signs" and refreshing my memory upon what the same conditions produced at other periods. Going back into the "fifties" and dealing with that period, because so many are yet living who remember the times, one will be struck in the similarity of that date with the present time. Old folks in the "fifties" were laughed at because they asserted that the "signs" pointed to war, just as I would be laughed at were I to assert that the "signs" of the present point to some great upheaval—to war, if you please.

Taking the date of 1859, and you who are old enough to remember the atmospheric conditions of that year and call to mind the unsettled state of the public pulse. The weather of 1859 caused the expression to grow common—"did you ever see the like of it?" This "did you ever see the like?" grew monotonous, and the conditions justified the remark. Great black clouds would gather in the north, while the panting people would watch the way-bated breath anxious to be deluged by the floods they promised, but never a flood. Black and heavy, these clouds would pass over Georgia without so much as a "sprinkle" to cool the parching earth, but instead, a withering wind scorched the vegetation and filled the elements with heat.

The year of 1860 was ushered in under the most excited condition of the public mind that had ever been witnessed. "Problems" to find a safe route to the westward, held the political cabriolet in heat, while the distress of the times caused the strongest to tremble for the consequences. Amid the "panicky" condition of the year, the great northwest was drawn upon for supplies to feed man and brute. Western corn had to be used for seed corn, and it was well to start with "tassel" at the first of using wheat. This corn in Georgia in any way up to that date Georgia had been sustaining in abundance, and has never been entirely so since. On top of the corn failure of 1859 came the disappointment in the western corn as seed. This added terror to the existing depression, as the corn, which, by this time, had taken the name of "Lincoln corn" began to "tassel" at knee high.

Who can say but what the anxieties of 1859-60 had much to do with bringing on the war that followed? The atmosphere was out of joint, people's livers got out of fix, men got desperate and were ready for anything to change. This "anything" for a change is liable to take a hold on people when the liver is torn up by depressing atmospheric conditions, and, together with the anxiety that such conditions create, stand to witness to everything that is good and great that is held, had man his opportunity to "fight there."

Revolution is bred out of the distress of the masses. Hungry folks are dangerous, as well as are the folks who have too great a load of anxiety about their financial or social standing, and the pressure must be relieved. When a damp, gloomy east wind is blowing you can be sure to count on more distressed lives; therefore, east wind is a "sign." When drought is burning up vegetation in 1863 is a "sign" that we are to be without corn as in 1859, as the discontent and restless spirit of the masses in 1863 so closely resemble the days of 1860, unless a crossing gets on the track we may look out for the same schedule.

I have read in the newspapers of a great drought in the northwest. And I read of the fear of the people there on the subject of finance. The atmospheric conditions are such as have existed prior to war, and the agitated people are affected as are people before they fire on the fort. Old Fort Sumter won't be in it this time, though there is a plenty of the "east wind" conditions blowing over the south to give us a taste of the "don't-care-a-damn" war comes. I am watching the "signs" and wouldn't it be something if the northwest would have something to do with the south?

It would be conditions reversed, but so plain a "sign" of war, to my mind, that I would at once go to work hunting up a good dry earth in the river bottom—no war will ever slip up on me.

It is nothing to treat lightly, this agitation of the country, together with the signs.

Many of us shut our eyes and refused to see in 1860. Some went so far as to swear that they would drink all the blood that was spilt. It is wisdom to counteract the acts.

This government is ponderous and you can't get it to move.

"Revolution" is a "sign" and wouldn't it be something if the northwest would have

something to do with the south?

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STREET CAR ROMANCE

A Bit of News in Which Little Cupid's
Pranks Are Demonstrated.

A NOVEL WAY OF WINNING A BRIDE.

An Atlanta Consolidated Street Car Conductor's Experience in Securing a Wife—She Was a School Girl.

Here is a little romance, and behind it one of the strangest matches which most likely ever occurred in Atlanta, will, at an early date be consummated.

Fictionist and essayist have written and given to the literary world many amusing instances in which Cupid played the cardinal role, but in this cold, practical business day, few cases are ever brought to light which might rival this one.

Upon one of Captain Hurt's cars may any day be seen a heavyset, dark-eyed, ruddy-faced conductor with wavy mustache of sandy hue, going backwards and forth to Ponce de Leon springs. He is one of the best and most faithful men in the service, and along the route he is liked by all who use his car. Being of pleasant and pleasant address, he very naturally has made himself quite popular, both to ladies and gentlemen.

Not many months ago, there came to Atlanta two young and sprightly dressed school girls from Sandersville, Ga., for the purpose of spending a week at the Grand City shopping and seeing the sights. In their tour they concluded to make a trip to Ponce de Leon springs and it happened that they boarded the car of the hero of this story. After the car was well upon its way to the springs, the conductor made his customary stop at the two young ladies' hotel. An older of the two young ladies extended the fare to the autocar of the bell cord, a smile was given in unison. This conductor noticed most agreeably. He went to the rear of the car and while turning the curve at Ponce de Leon circle his weather-beaten heart began a serious game of心动. The smile of the young lady of excitement was the winsome smile he had received from his fair lady passenger. He was fated. In passing near the object of his gaze, she again looked unhesitatingly upon him and repeated her former act. This was absolutely new to that the suspense of the moment could endure. When the destination of the two young ladies was reached in helping them off of the car he, in the most adroit manner imaginable, left in the hand of his sweet and captivating passenger his card and asked her to reciprocate and give him her address.

After the young lady returned home, she sat down and answered the card by telling the young man many things about the propriety of approaching a lady, saying he need not answer the communication. This stunned the gay conductor, yes, it almost paralyzed him, for he had seen the look which had sprung from his honest breast was not to be cowed by any such small object. He replied to the missive most tenderly asking a thousand pardons, and outlining his intention and feeling perfectly. To this letter he received no reply. Brooding over the matter he set out to make a personal appeal and that communication he threw his entire soul's sentiment. In a few days he was the recipient of a letter from the young lady. Although she was naturally not to commit herself, the romantic conductor saw that the girl had been let out and he salled in to consult several words. He has been successful having visited the young lady a score of times at her beautiful country home. The day has been set and the young lady who was with the bride elect upon the car will act as maid of honor. The happy couple will be married when the altar of the church of their beloved home will have been completed.

The young lady will be in Atlanta Tuesday for the purpose of buying her trousseau, and upon that day the expectant groom-elect will take a day off and go shopping with his fiancee.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Trinity M. E. church south, corner Trinity Avenue and Whitehall street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Sermon at 11 a.m. by Rev. T. R. McCasty. No services at noon. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Largest church in the city, located floor, free pews, everybody welcome here.

First Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston—Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 8 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Class meeting at 3:30 p.m. Strangers will receive a cordial welcome.

The Second M. E. church, Boulevard, corner Houston—Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

Second Methodist Episcopal church—Rev. R. H. Robb, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. by the pastor. Night service conducted by the Epworth League. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

Park street Methodist church, West End—Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. by Rev. D. W. Gwin. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

Second Baptist Tabernacle, Mitchell street, near Loyd—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. J. T. Nixon, and at 8 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

Montgomery Avenue—Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. W. F. Glenn, editor Wesleyan Christian Advocate. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

Central (Fourth) Baptist Church, corner Peters and Fair streets. Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. J. L. D. Hillier, and at 7:45 p.m. by Dr. D. W. Guinn. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

Sixth Baptist Church, corner Hunter and Mangum streets—Rev. A. C. B. Pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 8 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

The mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian Church, No. 1, at the corner of 13th and Forrest street, W. H. Pope, superintendent.

Edgewood Mission, No. 2, will meet at 3 p.m. also religious services at 7:30 p.m. near Hulsey's depot. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. All are welcome.

West End Baptist Church, Lee street, West End—Rev. S. Y. Jameson pastor. No preaching morning or night. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

Capitol Avenue Baptist Mission, corner Capitol and Georgia avenues—Rev. R. A. Stobart, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 8 p.m. by Rev. Mr. Culpepper of Jonesboro. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

PRESCYTERIAN.

Central Presbyterian Church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickland, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. H. Bowmar. Night service at 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

The mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian Church, No. 1, at the corner of 13th and Forrest street, W. H. Pope, superintendent.

Edgewood Mission, No. 2, will meet at 3 p.m. also religious services at 7:30 p.m. near Hulsey's depot. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. All are welcome.

St. Luke's Cathedral, corner Houston and North Peachtree—Rev. C. K. Nelson, D. D., rector. Morning and evening services at 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9:45 a.m.

St. Paul's Cathedral, corner Houston and North Peachtree—Rev. C. K. Nelson, D. D., rector. Morning and evening services at 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9:45 a.m.

Mission of the Good Shepherd, in hall corner of Gordon and Lee streets, West End. Sunday school at 9:45 a.m. M. C. M. Goodman, superintendent. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a.m. Evening prayer any sermon at 5:30 p.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

PHYSICAL.

St. Philip's Church, corner Hunter and Washington streets, Right Rev. C. K. Nelson, D. D., rector. Morning and evening services at 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9:45 a.m.

St. Luke's Cathedral, corner Houston and North Peachtree—Rev. C. K. Nelson, D. D., rector. Morning and evening services at 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9:45 a.m.

Mission of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near North Avenue. Sunday school and children's service at 3 p.m. A. M. C. Nixon, superintendent. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 5:30 p.m.

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Central Congregational Church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 8 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

St. Paul's mission, 138 Butler street—Rev. W. A. Green, missionary. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 8 p.m. Evening prayer at 7:30 p.m.

COLORED.

MACLEAN SYSTEM.

The Great and Good Work of an Educational Artist.

THE MACLEAN SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP.

R. J. Maclean, Secretary Atlanta Business University, Will Now Have a National Reputation.

For years R. J. Maclean, secretary of the greatest business university that has recently been chartered in this city, has worked faithfully to give to the public a system of penmanship that would be especially practical in all departments of business. He has succeeded, and it is only a matter of time when his system will be taught in every school in the land. All the Atlanta teachers who have examined it will introduce it into their schools next September. It has recently been the subject of much comment among teachers and bookkeepers, and Mr. Maclean is receiving congratulations from all sides.

Said he yesterday: "Yes, the system is a perfect one. I have taught it to pupils of all ages, in public, literary, normal and business schools; I have used it in office work, and as a newspaper correspondent; in fact, I have tested it in every way, and can produce hundreds of testimonials stating that the system is faultless. It is easily learned, and, unlike other systems, does not require one to keep in practice. It is based on the theory that all true art is founded on science. It is philosophically correct, and a hundred years in advance of any other system."

Mr. Maclean laughed when we asked his opinion concerning that flourishing style of penmanship that is taught in so many business colleges. He showed us a circular in which his views are fully expressed. We laughed heartily when we read them. "I have always fought that flourishing style," said he, "and have succeeded in weeding it out of several schools.

I have often wondered why Barnes did not capture some of these fine flourishes and ink slingers. It is to be regretted that every business and public school does not teach a handwriting that has a commercial value."

Mr. Maclean has never been excelled as a penman. He holds twenty-one first prizes in state and national contests.

At an early date he will issue an exhaustive treatise on the system. He will come to give personal instruction in the Atlanta Business University in this great system of practical business penmanship. Mr. Maclean is a state normal graduate, and an educator of the highest order.

IN MEMORIAM.

Sad, incomparably sad, the words, "Derry Patillo is dead." What do they mean? To loving, yearning hearts, they come with a staggering weight of sorrow. There is a precious form, still and cold, unclosed by mother arms. Eyes that yesterday were radiant with hopeful light, today are drooped beneath white lids, which no voice can ever raise again.

Helpful hands which were ever busy in lightening others' burdens are now gently folded in coffined rest. Soft lips that spoke only words of tender love are unresponsive to call or kiss of love. Oh, the desolation of silent home!

I want to say further that in our efforts to secure passes, we are greatly indebted to the Hon. Evan Howell, Hon. Patrick Walsh, Hon. Fiern, D. B. Dugington and the Hon. Emory Speer, who gave us the benefit of their influence and judgment."

President Ellington to Speak.

In an interview with President Waddell yesterday, he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the action of all the roads and attributes the hesitation of Mr. Conner to the fact that his road was not in such condition as to warrant him in an act of generosity. But so soon as he was made to see that the road and the entire state would be benefited by it, he gave the passes cheerfully.

President Waddell said: "I do hope every member of the convention will withhold any inclination to censure the roads. They have all been generous, and when I have made my report to the convention, and given all letters and telegrams, I am sure there will be developed nothing but the best and most cordial relations between the roads and the farmers."

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President Ellington to Speak.

President Waddell's attention was called to the name of Colonel C. H. Ellington, one of the most prominent men in the state.

We have invited the president of the state alliance, Colonel Ellington, to be with us and address the convention. We did so because he is at the head of a very large and important body of Georgia farmers. He is a friend of our state fair, and to all who are engaged in the development of our agricultural resources. While Colonel Ellington and I differ in politics, we are friends, and I know him to be a gentleman devoted to Georgia and has the right to be complimented and friend. We have invited him because we do not make up our minds to any action in our conventions.

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The Programme.

The full programme of exercises is as follows:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 10:30 A.M.

Called to order and constituted with prayer by Rev. E. L. Wood.

Welcoming address by Colonel W. E. Robinson.

Response by Colonel J. McC. Bryan, of Oglethorpe county.

Perfume of the roll of delegates.

Address by the president.

Minutes.

Miscellaneous business.

2 P.M.

Discussion and disposition of the report of the committee on revision of constitution and by-laws.

Address by Hon. S. T. Jenkins, of Randolph county.

Address by Hon. C. H. Ellington of DeKalb county.

Address by Hon. C. H. Ellington of DeKalb county.

Address by Hon. C. J. Haden, Atlanta, Ga.

Address by Hon. B. T. Nesbitt, commissioner of agriculture.

Address by Hon. R. J. Redding, director of agriculture.

Miscellaneous and unfinished business.

Reports of committees.

Selection place for next meeting.

ADJOURNMENT.

Wednesday, August 9th, 8 A.M.

Address—Mr. H. N. Starnes, Experiment Station.

Address—Mr. C. H. Ellington of DeKalb county.

WOMEN IN STRIPES.

The Penitentiary Life of Georgia's Female Convicts.

THEY ARE LEASED TO A PLANTER

He Has 5,000 Acres and They Help Make His Crops.

HIRED OUT FOR LESS THAN \$1 A MONTH

They Are Always Watching to Get Away, But Colonel Mattox Has a Pack of Fine Hounds and Few Escapes.

INCE General Sherman turned the convicts loose and burned Georgia's prison building at Milledgeville, the state has never had a penitentiary in the common acceptance of the term. Left desolate and poor by the war, she did not feel able when peace was restored to replace the buildings. So it came to pass that a republican regime in reconstruction times, inaugurated the system of leasing the state prisoners to individuals or companies. This was the most satisfactory way of disposing of the convicts at the time, and the system was perpetuated by democratic administrations.

Under the present lease, which was made in 1879 to run twenty years, a company pays the state \$25,000 a year for the use of the convicts and takes them all. Whether there be many or few the aggregate contract price remains the same. As the number of convicts steadily increases every year, the cost of a convict to the lessors diminishes. This year with an average of about 2,150 convicts, the lease price per capita is \$11.85 or a little less than \$1 per



"MASSA" AND "GUS."

month. In this, Georgia sets a precedent for the world, making no discrimination between the hire of men and women, the lessors paying the same per capita for both sexes. The lessors employ the prisoners chiefly at mining, running saw mills, farming and manufacturing brick. Formerly they were hired out to railroad contractors but that practice has been discontinued.

Georgia has been severely criticised for her manner of dealing with her convicts. The attacks on the system have not all come from without the state by any means. At every session of the legislature the system is assailed and the city and country press is seldom silent on this question. Georgia has been charged over and over in her own legislative halls with barbarity toward the convict. Outside criticisms are resented more than words spoken at home. Mr. Cable's strictures, for instance, are not appreciated in the state, because his standing in literature gives to his utterances weight in the minds of audiences unfamiliar with the real situation. And there is a feeling that he is not actuated so much by a philanthropic desire to help the convict as to make a saleable article. This may be unjust to him and to others, but it is the sentiment. Here in the state, the accusations of cruelty have grown less, but the agitation against the system will be continued. The chances are that it will be abolished in the expiration of the present lease in 1890. All the lessors say that they have enough cash and do not want to renew the contract with the state. Even at the low rate of hire, they say that there is not enough profit in working the prisoners to induce the present company to take them for another term.

The Sexes Separated.
Until January, 1891, no distinction was made in leasing the men and women. The male lessor might have male and female convicts in his lease. It was required to exercise the strictest care in keeping them separate, and they had different quarters, but, despite the vigilance of the guards, shameful evil grew out of this state of affairs. Penitentiaries are not missions for reforming the morals, and depraved men and women brought stigma on the commonwealth which allowed Governor Northern to demand the total separation of the sexes. Hence, it came about that Colonel W. H. Mattox, a planter who has 5,000 or more acres in the northeastern part of the state, became a lessor, agreeing to take all the women condemned to penal servitude. At



MASTER OF THE HOUNDS.

That time there was not a white woman in the penitentiary, and there had not been one for years. Colonel Mattox took sixty-one female convicts and converted some buildings on the place into quarters. One building taken was the residence of his son. This was fitted up with the usual prison beds. There was no stockade around the house, and when he prepared to build out on the convicts begged him not to do so, desiring that they would not take advantage of his leniency in granting their request. Their objection was that the stockade was to keep the summer breezes from reaching them in summer.

The lessor was persuaded, and, to the credit of the women, it can be said that no attempt has been made to escape which a stockade would have prevented. Some of the women had been working on a farm; others had been making bricks and brooms, and the rest had been chiefly engaged in caring for and cooking in the other camps. Many were as strong as men.

As a whole, they were vicious set at heart. Female convicts however, set at a rule, more suave in manner than the men. Except when aroused, they are not apt to be surly, while among the men there are many dependent characters who always have to be closely watched, for they would seize the slightest opportunity to

kill a guard and break for liberty, if the chances were nine to one that they would be shot in the attempt. The women have different dispositions. It is easier to restrain them, and Colonel Mattox ran but the protection of a stockade. One thing was especially noticeable when the women were brought together from the different camps. Those who had been working on the farm were heartier than the others. Colonel Jim Smith, who is the largest planter in the state, had twenty female convicts, and these were uniformly strong. Those who had been working around the brick yards and lumber camps had an idea that they would have a better opportunity to escape from the farm, and they preferred the outdoor exercise and the broader scope of a great plantation.

The Lessee.
Every convict wears a plain dress of a material which is a coarse duck or "ticking." When new, the stripes are thick and wide and prominent. These stripes may be in any direction, up and down or around or be diagonal. The goddess fashion does not wield a scepter here and the style is much the same from one year's end to another. Worth might turn up his nose at the lines of the drapery, but he could not desire anything more suitable. Each convict has a pair of shoes, and she does not wear them in the field. Instead, she hangs them to the ham of her mule, and then they swing all day while she tramps barefooted over the field. She does not do this through economy either voluntary or enforced, but she will tell you that the sand gets in them and hurts her feet and she would rather go barefooted anyhow.

When she does wear her shoes in the field

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The Working Costumes.
One day last week a representative of The Constitution accompanied by the author stepped from a "Seaboard" train in the little station of Headroom about noon. In five minutes a team, which was coming over the hill half a mile away, was pointed out as Colonel Mattox. He had just received a telegram from Colonel George Jones, the principal keeper of the penitentiary, who had wired from the statehouse that the convicts were to be let out on the coming out that morning, and asking him to show them everything. "He will take good care of you," Colonel Jones had said, and that day and the next the principal keeper's words were made good in every sense. The lessor and his guests had scarcely started toward the house before he said: "I want you to spend the night here." Colonel Mattox never extended an invitation which was more promptly accepted.

A few words as to Colonel Mattox, the lessor. He was born in that section of the state. His father was a large planter, and gave his son a university education. After graduation the young man engaged in go go planting. At the beginning of 1851 his father gave him twenty-three negroes, seven mules and a horse. Thus equipped, he set up for himself. He married a granddaughter of ex-Governor Heard and settled down to farming. Cotton was the main crop. He was successful and gradually acquired land and wife, bringing in a number of negroes. When the war came, the young planter joined one of the first companies organized, and he was with one of the Georgia commands that went to Virginia without waiting for Governor Joe Brown's consent. He was at first Mannassas when Bartow was killed. He was soon Captain Mattox, and was promoted to a number of regiments. 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CONGRESSMEN'S HOMES.

Something About the Home Lives of Our Public Men.

THE FAMILY OF HON. CHARLES L. MOSES.

The Hospitable Home Near Turin—A Young Bride and Her Boy Lover Care Their Way to Success.

"Hello, who lives here?"
"Marse Charley—Marse Charley Moses, suh."

As the old negro spoke he dropped his ax upon the pile of stove wood he was cutting up out in the grove, and with that simple faith and incomparable courtesy common to all the black-faced citizens of the south who have survived the slavery days of long ago, stepped forward, instinctively raising his hat and taking hold of the reins of the horse.

The old negro gently lead the lazy nag a little to one side and "cut" the buggy, this being the most cordial invitation known to the race for a stranger to "light and spend the day."

It was a tempting invitation, to be sure. There stood an old-time southern farmhouse a little way up the hill, shaded by the dense umbrage of large white oaks and

the lessee and his cooking. She was convicted for shoplifter's brother from the family service. Mattix's family fever. One of the disease while she was to come of herself. Pretty was seized by the until four members at the same time. from the quarters

of the house.

He does the threatening for the neighborhood, too, and in fact, is a kind of neighborhood man.

He has his farm lands divided up in the following proportions: Three hundred acres for cotton, 300 acres for corn, 200 acres in pasture lands, six or seven acres in gardens, and the like amount in fruit, apples, peaches, plums and the like.

He runs no store accounts, pays for everything as it comes, pays his hands regularly,

never crowds a tenant at the end of the year because he can't pay out jogs along

peacefully and happily, no matter how the world runs.

Far out across one of the large fields a dozen negroes were hauling grapes to the house from the six-acre vineyard on the hill.

The grapes are used in making wine and the Georgia congressman gives away to his

neighbors each year jugs of the best kind of old domestic wine, made from the purest of grapes and kept for several years in his cellars, with large white columns running up on the front veranda, green blinds showing off in striking contrast with the white—everything in strict accordance with the southern architecture of the days gone by.

Far out, to one side, was an old-fashioned ginnhouse as sway-backed as the old family bay mare; a little to the right, the horse lot with the usual number of corncribs and stables, surrounded by apple trees all bending down to the ground with their ponderous weight of juicy red and yellow, and making one's mouth moisten with a thousand desires as the squishy-squash of the elder mill sounds clear in his ears with the mere thought of the harvest soon to come.

Back down the other way, spreading as far as the eye could see, was a splendid grove, two white gravel roads winding their way through the verdant lawn beneath the giant white oaks and post oaks and cedars; down the green and shady slope an old gum spring where a group of little darkies had collected with buckets and large gourds playing truant, till their patient mammas screamed out with many threats for them to "come 'long home dis very instep," far out beyond the shining fishpond in the valley upon the top of a neighboring hill an old churchyard surrounded by cedars, the family burying grounds for generations past, just far enough away to look lazy, reposed, dreamy and inviting and adding much to the picturesque beauty of the place—not a flaw upon the picture, everything as lovely and entrancing as nature could have painted it.

"Marse Charley'll be heah terreckly, suh. He's gwine ter town on his little business, but I har 'im say he gwine back ter congreess ternight, an' I 'low he be comin' home fo' long, 'cause he ain' pack 'is trunk yit. You jes' git out an' go in de big 'ouse. You see Marse Charley wouldn't have ter be gwine back ter congress fo' de crops laid by de lack er dis, but dy done called or extra session and he 'bleeged ter go—de Lawsee, yon' come Marse Charley now, fo' I done got de words out er my mouf."

Sure enough, down one of the roads that led to the little town of Turin, which is about a mile away from the farm, on the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad, came the congressman from the fourth in

the camp and the women

quarters a run

all the year round.

and the men and

other crops are all

up ground, cut trees

for timber supply, make

grist mill and get

the spring work.

ys fifty or more

He leases many

white and black.

• Camp.

The prisoners are

surrounded by a

there are under

A preacher comes

for which he gets

summer, the con-

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Home.

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Negroes are every-

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FUNERAL NOTICE.

REBB.—The relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Rebb are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their infant daughter, Cassie. Funeral services at the house, 120 Mangum street, at 4 o'clock p. m. Sunday, 6th instant. Interment at Oakwood.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The firm of Marks & Ash is this day dissolved. S. Marks assuming all liabilities and collecting all claims. MARKS & ASH.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore at the old stand, 36 South Pryor st. S. MARKS.

MEETINGS.

Notice.

The Gate City National bank, of Atlanta, located at Atlanta, in the state of Georgia, is closing up its affairs. All the bank's creditors, who are said to be large, are therefore invited to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. L. J. HILL, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, August 5, 1893.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Clearings today \$ 59,857.61

For 12 months \$ 70,910.30

Clearings last week \$ 70,910.30

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

New & exchange buying at par, selling at \$1,500.

U. S. premium. The following are bid and asked quotations.

ST. LOUIS CITY BONDS.

New & 31/2% 97 1/2 100 Atlanta, L. D. 108 to Myers, 95 98 Atlanta, L. D. 103

New & 3 1/2% 96 98 Atlanta, L. D. 108 to Myers, 95 98 Atlanta, L. D. 103

New & 4 1/2% 95 98 Atlanta, L. D. 108 to Myers, 95 98 Atlanta, L. D. 103

1935 111 112 Macon, 100 107

Bonds, 100 107 108

Bathurst, 100 107 108

Bathurst, 100 107 108

Bathurst, 100 107 108

Atlanta, 100 107 108

Atlanta, 100 107 108

Atlanta, 100 107 108

Atlanta, 100 107 108

RAILROAD BONDS.

Georgia, 100 97 100 Atlanta, L. D. 108 to Myers, 95 98 Atlanta, L. D. 103

Central, 100 97 100 Atlanta, L. D. 108 to Myers, 95 98 Atlanta, L. D. 103

Central, 100 97 100 Atlanta, L. D. 108 to Myers, 95 98 Atlanta, L. D. 103

Char. Col. & Co. 95 98

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia, 100 97 100 Atlanta, L. D. 108 to Myers, 95 98 Atlanta, L. D. 103

Northwestern, 100 97 100 Atlanta, L. D. 108 to Myers, 95 98 Atlanta, L. D. 103

Central, 100 97 100 Atlanta, L. D. 108 to Myers, 95 98 Atlanta, L. D. 103

Char. & Co. 95 98

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The stock market opened easier, first, because the pace set yesterday was too fast to last, and, secondly, because the trading figures at the Water failure ought to have an adverse influence. Again, traders were all looking for a bad bank statement, which they thought would create a more bearish feeling. Consequently they hammered away at prices and succeeded in forcing sugar down 2 1/8; Lake Shore, 2 1/4; Chicago Gas, 1 1/2; Louisville, 1 1/2; and the general list anywhere from 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent. London, however, bought moderately and when traders found that their hammering failed to bring out long stock in important amounts they made strenuous efforts to cover and many of them turned around to the bull side. The scarcity of stocks when demand for the products set in was again demonstrated. New York common Lackawanna and Louisville and Nashville commanded 1 1/2 per cent premium. Burlington & Quincy, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4. Sugar, 1 1/2; Northwest, 1 1/4; and Western Union, 1 1/2. When the fairies were here, traders thought they had miscalculated the effect of the Chicago failures, there was a rush to change position on the purchases made. Prices leaped up 1 1/2 to 4 3/8 per cent. Sugar led the market with sales up to 77 1/4. Chicago Gas, 1 1/2; Louisville, 1 1/2; and New York, Burlington and Quincy, Atchison, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific, preferred; Ontario and Western, and Western Union all sold at 1 1/2. The general market's feeling was buoyant for a time. The bank statement, which was phenomenal in many respects, checked the upward movement, but the market closed 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent. The latter in American Sugar, but at the close the whole list was again firm—Sales listed, 60; closed, 27,000.

The bank statement reflected the enormous shipments of currency to the interior and the hoarding which is going on. Total cash in circulation—\$61,214,000; currency, \$9,861,000.

Money on call nominally 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, \$612 per cent.

Money on call, change bill. Posted rates, \$4 1/2 to \$5 1/2; commercial bills, \$4 7/8 to \$4 8/8.

Government bonds dull.

Railroad bonds irregular.

Trade following is closing out.

ATC, T. & S. Co. 100 N. Y. Central 99

Panhandle & Ohio 100

Canada P. & W. 70

Norfolk & Western 214

Ches. & Ohio 154

St. Louis & San 124

C. & Q. 100

Cotton Oil 25

do, pref. 100

Pacific Mail 104

do, pref. 100

Rich. Terminal 104

do, pref. 100

Erie 104

do, pref. 100

Illa. Central 100

do, pref. 100

Ind. Central 100

do, pref. 100

Ind. & St. L. 100

do, pref. 100

Ind. &

SOME QUEER CASES

Which Have Found Their Way to the State Supreme Court.

LONG, COSTLY LITIGATION OVER TRIFLES

Some of the Absurd Cases Which Have Gone to the Supreme Court for Settlement—Fighting Over Trifles.

Many novel cases come before the supreme court of the state for adjudication, in the course of its labors. There are controversies over paltry sums of money, but in which knotty points of law are to be decided, and on the other hand, numerous cases involving considerable property, but the principle of which has been decided time and time again. Not infrequently, however, the court is called upon to decide cases where neither vast interests nor legal substitutes figure to any great extent.

In Whitfield county several years ago a man named Ford dammed up the branch flowing from the spring of Mrs. Lukens, whose property adjoined his, the effect of which was to turn the water back on the land of the said Mrs. Lukens, which injured her, as she claimed, to the amount of \$25. This case came up twice before the supreme court, and cost hundreds of dollars in lawyers' fees, besides the days spent in listening to the arguments. The following extract from the opinion delivered by Judge Bickey, in his characteristic style, will apply almost equally well to many cases that come up to be passed upon. The chief justice said:

In the first hearing of this case a tombit furnished with a grab of feathers ample enough for a turkey. Measured by the verdict, its tiny body has only the bulk of \$25, but it struts with a display record expanded to the size of a man's arm. It seems to us that a more contracted pinnae might serve for so small a bird, but perhaps we are mistaken. In every forensic session we have seen considerable work for such cases to be stripped and dissected for the cabinets of jurisprudence. We endeavor to pick our overfed poultry with judicial aspidism.

If the case of Lukens vs. Ford should be

classed as a tombit in legal ornithology,

then that of Mrs. Catharine Mitcheson against one, Patrick Manning, in McIntosh county, must be designated as a canary bird, for it was over the ownership of a feathered bird that the entire litigation arose. One fine day Mrs. Mitcheson discovered the door of her bird cage open and that her bird had taken flight. After a diligent search, made far and near, she found a canary in every respect identical in appearance with her own, in possession of the before mentioned Manning, who had taken it up. This was the way that Mrs. Mitcheson came to sue out a possessory warrant against Pat to recover her sweet songster and to begin a suit that called forth the best talents of the Savannah, as well as the McIntosh bar, and which was later on to be carried to the highest court of judicature in the state. It is a ticklish question who owns the bird. Mrs. Mitcheson testified that she had owned him for over two years, having purchased him from a sea captain, and that he was called "Sweet" to which name he answered when spoken to. Furthermore there was peculiarity about the marking of the crest of her bird and she had always paid a high price for it. This divides his bird, the evidences of which were still plainly discernible. These statements, coupled with the admission by Pat that his real reason for refusing to deliver up the canary was not owing to any question of identity, but on account of the insolent tone in which Mrs. Mitcheson demanded it of him, were clinched and caused the object of this lengthy suit to be rendered to the rightful owner, despite the legal technicalities reported to the counsel for the other side.

A canary bird, insignificant as that species of property may seem, is of equal value to other possessions that have given rise to extended litigation. A beagum worth 15 to 20 dollars or valued at \$15, are two famous instances of cases of this sort of which the Georgia reports contain decisions.

In Brunswick county the congregation of a certain church went off on an excursion and on their return found themselves minus the ownership of one of their Bibles, of which they had been relieved during their absence. The natural course of this flock found out the whereabouts of this sacred book and, upon the refusal of the party having possession of it to deliver it up, began a suit which was carried to a triumphant finish in the supreme court.

For the past six years the justices and

supreme courts of Baldwin county have been writhing with a case in which three fur coats of the value of \$10 each have given

rise to a seemingly endless tangle. A traveling salesman named Rosenthal, representing the Continental Jersey works of Philadelphia, induced, by means of his persuasiveness, one Joseph, a Georgia merchant, to take the cloaks on trial, but the latter did not find a ready sale for them in the south and returned them to the firm from whom they came, shipping them, however, by mail, to a New York branch of the house. The Philadelphia firm claim not to have received them, and hence the suit against Joseph. A short while ago the supreme court delivered its opinion in this long agitated controversy, which still remained unsettled, it having been remanded back to the superior court of Baldwin on account of that court having erred in rendering final judgment, owing to certain issues of fact.

The legal lights of Baldwin are now

watching their knives on the soles of their shoes,

and getting ready to make the fur fly on

those coats once more, and the end is not yet.

If litigation in Georgia, unlike salvation,

is not free, yet there is not right without a remedy, and any case, however small, can be carried to the supreme court and the lawyers and clients enjoy the luxury of a fight to the finish.

In the town of Carrollton, not long since

the sports of that vicinity were gathered

on a Sunday afternoon. Benson's livery stable, where one of them named Williams proposed a bowl of cognac. To this proposition a young fellow named Cook readily assented, remarking that he would chip in twenty-five cents towards the undertaking, whereupon Williams observed that Cook was a poor boy, but that he (Williams) didn't think so with boys. This reply excited the ire of Cook, who said that his money was as good as anybody else's, and a dispute began that ended by Cook knocking Williams down and the former being arraigned before the major's court of the town for \$5 dollars. The payment of the five dollars does not appear to have gone very hard with him, but he himself aggrieved in being considered the aggressor, which led him to take the case by certiorari to the superior court, which sustained the mayor, and which has been in turn upheld by the supreme court. Doubtless this independent rocker after his rights has come to feel like a vagrant for a law license in Baldwin's flesh time, who being asked to define the distinction between law and equity, replied that "law is according to the judge and jury, and equity is justice, and a man can't get a sight of law and equity little justice."

Ever now and then we are accustomed to read of some precinct where the natives are still voting for Andrew Jackson, but it is an unusual thing to hear of a locality where the inhabitants have been in ignorance for forty years of the county in which they lived, and a caused the shape of a tax collector came to lead them out of the wilderness. Such, however, has recently been the case in Worth county, and none of the citizens in that part of the state, or, indeed, elsewhere appear to have known it. In 1854, the legislature enacted a statute taking a certain lot of land in Worth county, on which the town of Acree now stands and joining it on to Dougherty. If any one did know it they must have long since forgotten it, for when the tax collector of Dougherty

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL SOUTHERNERS

and Rendezvous for Georgians Visiting the World's Columbian Exposition.

A. D. ATKINSON, DAVIS, POWELL & RICH
Manager. Proprietors.



ALHAMBRA HOTEL, STATE STREET, ARCHER AVENUE TO TWENTIETH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Controlled and Operated by Souterners.

THE ALHAMBRA HOTEL is one of the most desirably located hostelleries in the city of Chicago. Being sufficiently removed from the very heart of the city to escape the dust, noise and smoke, in a pleasant vicinity near the lake. Two cable lines pass our door, and the elevated railroad within one-half block distant, all of which lead to the Exposition grounds for a 50 cent fare, in 20 minutes.

THE ALHAMBRA is not a temporary World's Fair "boom building," but is a permanent first-class Hotel, built for the purpose, and has been operated as such for the past three years. It is owned and controlled by a Virginian, a North Carolinian and a Georgian, and is run as a Southern rendezvous. Our rates are lower than any other house in Chicago that is first-class. Write at once for large descriptive catalogue, map, etc. Address all communications to

DAVIS, POWELL & RICH, Alhambra Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

called upon Lee Dees, a citizen of Acree, recently to pay his assessments into the treasury of that county, he was surprised to find that his name and his property had not been for forty years past, as he supposed, in Worth; and that according to the supreme court, the failure to observe and conform to the boundary between the two counties, and a continuous acquiescence in an observance of the old boundary during that period did not preclude the court from marking the boundary, furnish ground for interference with the assessment for taxes.

One of the most remarkable cases that has ever arisen in Georgia, and which strongly illustrates how conflicting evidence may be on certain definite points, was that of the Travellers' Insurance Company against Sheppard. Thomas J. Sheppard, a resident of Liberty county, Florida, had his life insured in that company for the sum of \$5,000. In the month of January, 1885, Sheppard, with three friends, Felix Brown, Alex Turner and Redden Boykin, set out on a hunting expedition.

They went in a batash through the woods of the Apalachicola river, hunting on the way. At a certain point they left Brown to take care of some of the dogs and the remainder of the party took the boat up the river about a mile or so. Here Boykin and Turner got ashore to drive a hunt down the river. Sheppard, in the meantime, was to take charge of the boat and to meet them lower down. Turner and Boykin separated. After leaving the boat but pursued nearly the same direction, Boykin being nearer to the river bank, generally within from fifty to hundred feet from it. It was while on the lookout for deer, as described, that the report of a gun was heard coming from the opposite bank, which was very swift and strong and sounded deep, so the search was made to meet them lower down. Turner and Boykin separated. After leaving the boat but pursued nearly the same direction, Boykin being nearer to the river bank, generally within from fifty to hundred feet from it. 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ARP ON AFRICA.

He Has Been Reading a Work on the
Negro Problem,
AND SAYS THE TRUE SOLUTION
Is for the Black Man to Go to That Country, Whose Climate and Soil Would
Suit Him.

Bishop Turner lectured here last Sunday night on "Africa." He has been there and went for a purpose. It is on his mind and in his heart that his people in the south must sooner or later go back to the land of their fathers, and he went out to see what kind of a land it was. His narrative sounds like a Munchausen tale to those who have not read Livingstone and Stanley. The "dark continent" is looming up and is now attracting the attention and the wonder of the civilized world. Bishop Bishop said: "Westward the tide of empire takes its way," and it did when he wrote, but now it is rolling back to the east. Dr. Henry M. Field, the gifted editor of The New York Evangelist, is now in northern Africa and the weekly letters of his travels are full of interest. All that beautiful region on the coast of the Mediterranean is filling up with the best class of French, German and English civilization. The historic land, where Carthage was and where Hannibal and Hamilcar marshaled their mighty armies, is now the peaceful, prosperous home of Protestant civilization. The epoch of the long sleep, northern Africa has been awakened by a new birth and in the growing city of Borie, that was the ancient Hippo, a magnificent cathedral is being erected in memory of St. Augustine, the last great man of Africa.

Some years ago Dr. Field traveled over that country and rode hundreds of miles on camels and slept with the Arabs in the desert, but now he rides in a carriage and goes to the most comfortable inns. In his journeys and all along the line are towns and villages and cultivated farms, and all this wonderful change is the fruit of Christian civilization. The inscription on the statue of the good St. Augustine in the new cathedral explains it all: "If I do not perish I owe it to my mother." His father was a pagan, but his mother was a Christian, and her constant prayer and pleadings and teaching made the wonderful, perhaps, who ever lived, considering his life-work and the result of his labors.

But for the negro, the Congo region seems to be designed by Providence for a permanent home. It is described by all the travelers as the most fertile basin in the world—having 200,000,000 of square miles as fertile as the Mississippi and the country adjacent abounding in copper, tin and iron mines. General Sanford says it is destined to become the granary of the world and Bishop Turner declared the climate to be exactly suited to his race.

Well, it is becoming more and more apparent that they must and will go somewhere. The race between them and us is impossible. It is widening and deepening as the years roll on. There is no rest, no abiding place, no security for the negro in the United States, neither north nor south. It is idle to discuss whose fault it is. The duty of our thinking men white and black, is to look the facts straight in the face and to decide what to do. The negroes are the most wonderful, perhaps, who ever lived, considering his life-work and the result of his labors.

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20 PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Pages 11 to 20.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Last Call!

KEELY CO.'S

Closing Sales
Will Last Only
Ten Days Longer.

To move out all Summer Stuffs by August 15th, preparatory to the reception of our Fall Goods is our only object now. So far as we are concerned we are not interested in price, cost or value. Come and take Summer Goods away.

How Is This?

A Five-Cent Sale!

To keep up the interest we will sell during this week an immense stock of Wash Goods at 5c a Yard. Room and space and goods and help are given up to this Five-Cent Sale to make it a go from the start. This is a fractional figure; a very small figure. But you will get twice the value. Including:

Gingham, Dress Goods,
Prints, Scotch Lawns,
Outing Flannels,

And all of the Remnants of Wash Goods under ten yards.

Twelve-and-a-Half Once More.

This, the greatest Wash Sale in our history, will be closed by a sale of such Bargains as has not been heretofore attempted. Surprising and unexpected Bargains have been added—

Gingham, Lawns, Percales,
Penangs, Batistes, Cheviots,
Madras Cloths, India Mulls.

Hosiery Bargains.

Ladies' Hermsdorf Dye.....	12c
Ladies' fine Guage Balbriggan.....	12c
Misses' regular Hermsdorf Dye.....	15c
Ladies' fast black Drop Stitch.....	25c
Misses' Tan and Russets, Forty-Centers.....	25c
Ladies' Drop-Stitch, regular Lisle.....	49c

Gents' Closing-Out Bargains.

250 Laundered Negligee Shirts, were \$1.25, now.....	98c
12 doz. Laun. White and Colored Puff, were \$1.25.....	75c
61 doz. Gents' Plain White, were 75c, now.....	49c

French Wash Goods.

The Remainder of our French Organdies, were 49c, reduced to.....	25c
21 pieces Embroidered Swisses, Floral Printings, were 69c, now.....	35c

Let Us Hint Shoes.

This is the greatest Shoe Department in the state. Its output is immense; its fame is state-wide; its character for good values is well established.

All Summer Shoes Go, Too.

Being determined to clear our Summer Stock before the arrival of our Fall orders; we have put prices upon the remainder of our Summer Shoes which will close them out.

Two-Week Cut-Price Sale.

Men's Oxford Ties, were \$2, now.....	\$1 50
Men's Calf and Dongola Oxfords, were \$3, now.....	2 00
Men's hand-sewed Prince Albert, were \$3.50, now.....	2 50
Men's fine Kangaroo Oxfords, were \$4.50, now.....	3 00
Men's Alligator Slippers, were \$1.25, now.....	75
Everything in Men's low-cut goods at closing figures.	

Ladies' and Misses' Oxfords.

All the low Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children, reduced in this Cut Sale. They comprise every popular thing in both colors and black.

Ladies' Footwear Cheap.

Ladies' Opera Slippers.....	50c a pair up
Ladies' Patent Tip Oxfords.....	75c a pair up
Ladies' Bluchers.....	\$1 25 a pair up
Ladies' Cloth Top Oxfords.....	1 50 a pair up
Ladies' Genuine Tan Goat.....	1 75 a pair up
Ladies' French Kid and Russian Calf.....	2 00 a pair up

Misses' and Children's Spring-Heels.

Are a great specialty with us and are kept in all the popular shades.

Keely Company's Last Call Sale.

Chas. W. James

37 Whitehall and 30 S. Broad Streets.

First On "Deck" With New Fall Goods

Dealing as we are in Dry Goods only, enables us to give better values, keep up our stocks, and offer the trading people new, fresh, stylish goods every day. Carefully note our prices.

Dress Goods.

2 cases of all-wool Hopsacking in all the new shades for early fall wear at 57c per yard, worth \$1.

15 pieces of imported Storm and Cravatette Serges at 50c a yard, worth 95c.

30 pieces highly illuminated Dress Fabrics at 50c a yard, worth 85c.

37 patterns imported Novelty Dress Goods at \$5 a pattern, worth double this price.

50,000 yards Dress Trimmings from 2 1/2c to \$10 a yard.

Silks.

Just received by Saturday's express, 17 pieces Black Satin at 75c a yard, worth \$1.25.

12 pieces Black and Colored Bengaline Silk at \$1 a yard, worth \$1.50.

34 pieces India Silk, full 33 inches wide, at 55c a yard, worth \$1.25.

5 pieces Black Satin Duchesse at \$1.25 a yard, worth \$2.15.

500 fine Parasols at 50c on the dollar.

150 pairs fine Bobinett Lace Curtains at \$2.45 per pair, worth \$5.

Wash Dress Goods.

Consolidation of prices on 300 pieces India Mulls, Figured Dimities, Toile du Nord Ginghams, black and white striped and plaid India Linens at 10c a yard; original prices from 15c to 35c yard.

31 pieces imported Outing Cloth at 8 1/2c a yard, worth 25c.

1 case of full yard-wide bleached Domestic at 5c yard, worth 9c.

50 pieces of Hill's extra heavy bleached Domestic, equal to Wamsutta, at 7 1/2c a yard, worth 12 1/2c; for Monday only.

Ladies' ready-made wears for immediate use.

30 dozen Ladies' ribbed Vests, 19c each, were 35c.

350 Gauze, Satin and Lace Fans at 50c each, worth \$1.25.

300 pairs of fine Kid Gloves, in lace or buttons, at 98c pair, worth \$1.75.

500 Fans to be given away on Monday.

Special drives in all Spring and Summer Goods from now on. Give us a call this week.

Notions.

145 dozen Ladies' Hose, 40 gauge, high spliced heeled, guaranteed absolutely fast black, at 25c a pair, worth 40c.

Ladies' ready-made wears for immediate use.

30 dozen Ladies' ribbed Vests, 19c each, were 35c.

350 Gauze, Satin and Lace Fans at 50c each, worth \$1.25.

Special drives in all Spring and Summer Goods from now on. Give us a call this week.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

100 dozen Unlandered Shirts, made of New York mills Domestic, 200 Linen bosom, at 50c each, worth 90c.

145 dozen Ladies' Hose, 40 gauge, high spliced heeled, guaranteed absolutely fast black, at 25c a pair, worth 40c.

Ladies' ready-made wears for immediate use.

30 dozen Ladies' ribbed Vests, 19c each, were 35c.

350 Gauze, Satin and Lace Fans at 50c each, worth \$1.25.

Special drives in all Spring and Summer Goods from now on. Give us a call this week.

CHAS. W. JAMES.

DIAMONDS

LOOSE AND MOUNTED.

WATCHES

OF EVERY STYLE, VARIETY AND PRICE.

SOLID SILVER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Rich Cut Glass

Of every design, and the prettiest SILVER NOVELTIES in the city.

MAIER & BERKELEY

31 and 93 Whitehall Street.



Get our prices before you buy.

WINCATE & MELL,

82 and 84 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

FRANK M. POTTS.

HENRY POTTS.

POTTS & POTTS,

DEALERS IN

FINE WISKIES, WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.

And sole agents for the ORIGINAL BUDWEISER BOTTLED BEER.

Fine line of old Whiskies and Brandies, bottled especially for family and medicinal use.

TELEPHONE NO. 175.

IT ISN'T A MATTER OF HOW
Much You Earn,

But What You Save,

IT'S AS SIMPLE AS YOUR

ABC'S!

A COHOL—Pint, 40c; quart, 75c; gallon, \$2 50

per lb 10

pints 10

LUM—Lump, 5c; powdered, 10

per pound, 10

MONIA—Lavender, 10

ORAX—Refined, 20c; powdered, 25

per pound, 25

IRD SKED—Mixed or plain, 8

per pound, 50

AY RUM 75

per pint, 50

DIPTERAS 10

per pound, 50

DIPPEAS—DIP TARTAR—Absolutely pure, 10

per pound, 50

HALK—Finest prepared, 10

DENTAL FLOSS—Plain and waxed, 15

UNANIMOUSLY

Was Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, Re-nominated for Speaker.

HIS COLLEAGUES PAY FINE TRIBUTE

To the Man Who Has So Ably Served His Party and His Country.

OHIO MEN KNOCK OUT JUDGE YODER.

This Was the Only Real Contest Before the Caucus—Tom Reed to Lead the Forward Hope—Populists Meet.

Washington, August 4.—(Special)—News here of a very brutal and made by three brothers brother over in Madras miles from Athens, which were fatal.

It seems that Lom man living in the "Free" along the road Thursday a buggy drove up and reached him, three men imminent talking to him, Jack and Seymour Sailor, and it was not long before eling considerably.

of these men jumped over the ground and they left in their buggy, went their

ards a passerby found

dying on the roadside in his buggy, carried him to medical attention was the wounded man property

arrived, he at once

desperate case. The man beaten over the head, temple was a fracture of or not knucks or any

and been used was not

assault with intent to morn-sawn out for the three in possession of Bells rocks. Now, these three short while been live hens, and the hens, and the hens, when, securing the cliffs Porter and Boller, and made the arrests Friday

clock.

a little to say, except to

They were carried back

and placed behind the

to Have Died.

from Madison county says

which, if true, would make

his half brothers murder

with intent to murder.

works Situation.

New York Litigation and

which have so constant

gress of the new water-

is now in readiness to

turned into the pipes of

the stand pipe is not yet

the engines will have to

to the mains until it is

interfer in any way with

water for either domestic

The first water was pump-

new works will be tested

prior to acceptance, after

now in use will be dis-

missioners did not elect

superintendent as was in-

W. Barnett will fill the

McKinney was appointed

Dr. J. A. Peeler died

R. E. Bailey died

from a Well.

ing a negro well digger

happened to quite

while blasting in a well

Calvin Parr, on Bloom-

prepared and the fuses

the negro could get

and the rocks were thrown

to the ground and

assistance.

men badly mangled and an

found in his breast,

medical attention and will

in his wounds are quite

in Horticulture.

Its eighteenth annual

in Horticulture has aroused

the gardeners and

Athens.

turnard, who is a very

dryman, and who culti-

extensively, said this

had received orders from

of Athens for up-

the high district, as a

the fine condition

splendid outlook.

oughly recovered from the

the drought and the

the last two weeks has

If August is as favor-

July has been the best

highly considered and

than last year, although

good one. Bottom corn

if it escapes overflow,

of the farmers of this

than it has been in ten

who are unembarrassed

and have not a pane

in another year and in

three years to come.

barbecues and the camp

the air. As the crops are

the well-reared rest tak-

and toothsome pigs

gotten barbecue and

gladden the hearts of

not forget the hard

the banks and the

hard times in the north

cause for pessimistic

lections, but the Georgia

and, if cotton brings

will be the most pro-

mented citizen from the

DRAYMAN HURT.

Electric Car and Is

injured.

negro drayman, came

drive last night, but

Alabama street at 4

running in front of as

over and badly hurt-

locked. He was arrested

and sent to police head-

quarters at the police

was very painful, but are

dangerous. A case of

entered against him.

ER'S SALE.

f elegant Fur-

the chance of

buy fine Fur-

half price, as

must be sold

owers, receiver

book & Son, 15

ietta st.

winding up with the admonition to the mem- bers to put none but democrats on guard.

The ballot as first announced was a tie, each candidate having ninety-three. A re- capitulation was demanded, and this gave time to the whips to get out into the cor- ridors and pull in members who had wan- dered away. Some of these voted, and that settled the contest, for Snow received ninety-six votes to ninety-five for Yoder, and was, therefore, declared to be the caucus nomines for sergeant-at-arms.

In view of the attacks made upon him by the members of his own delegation, Mr. Yoder, who was originally a ex-members of congress, Mr. Snow was a member of the last house. All the Georgians voted for Snow, except Colonel Livingston and Colonel Lester. There were nearly a dozen candidates for chaplain. All ran on platforms decaring that they delivered their votes to the party, and the election ran on a four- second platform. After several ballots Rev. S. W. Hadaway, of Maryland, was nominated. Mr. Dalton, of Indiana, the old postmaster, was renominated unanimously. E. W. B.

THE FORLORN HOPE.

The Republicans Nominate Tom Reed and He Makes a Speech.

Washington, D. C., August 5.—The room of the committee on judiciary was none too large to hold the republican members of congress who gathered there tonight to nominate their candidates for officers of the fifty-third congress. The nomination means his re-election when the house meets on Monday. In view of conflicting interests and diversity of views of the different members of the house, no greater honor could have been conferred upon any man. It is a recognition by the house of the

Washington, August 5.—(Special)—It is again Speaker Crisp. At the democratic caucus tonight Hon. Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, was unanimously renominated for speaker of the house of representatives of the fifty-third congress. The nomination means his re-election when the house meets on Monday. In view of conflicting interests and diversity of views of the different members of the house, no greater honor could have been conferred upon any man. It is a recognition by the house of the

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cents per calendar month; delivered to any
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Send in your name at once.

TWENTY PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., August 6, 1893.

Atlanta and West End.

The question of annexing West End
to Atlanta will come before our city
council tomorrow.

This is the situation: At Atlanta's
invitation a large and thoroughly repre-
sentative committee was appointed by
the council of West End for a conference
with a similar committee representing
Atlanta. The two committees unani-
mously agreed upon certain conditions
as basis of annexation.

It is Atlanta's duty to deal with her
neighbor in the broad, liberal and pro-
gressive spirit which has always char-
acterized her policy in the past. This is
no question for ward politics. It is to
the interest of Atlanta and all growing
cities to annex their suburbs, to avoid
confusion and bring what is practically
one community under the same system
of laws, institutions and public improve-
ments. Annexation will strengthen
both Atlanta and West End. It will
solidify their interests and unite them in
all essentials that can better their con-
dition.

We believe that our council will con-
sider the matter in a spirit worthy of
a great city, without suggesting any limi-
tations that will in any respect ham-
per the effort to annex West End.

It should be recollect that West
End has the constitutional and chartered
right to do for itself more than it asks
Atlanta to do. The town has the right
to issue bonds to more than the amount
our city is asked to assume and expend
in the event of annexation. In fact,
less is conceded now by the conference
committee than Atlanta actually of-
fered two years ago, when our council
inaugurated a movement to bring about
annexation, and unanimously recom-
mended the passage of a bill giving more
than is now offered to secure West End.

The terms now under discussion are
eminently reasonable and moderate, and
they call for much less than Atlanta
was ready to grant two years ago.

In making such a compact, it is plain
that one party cannot propose terms
that would fall short of what the other
party is able to secure for itself alone
and single-handed. Let this be borne in
mind, and we are satisfied that none of
our councilmen will suggest a single
condition that will be inconsistent with
our past policy of liberality and public
spirit.

Atlanta wants West End and is willing
to make the interests of that suburb her
own. We should make it to the interest
of all the suburbs that encircle our
city to come in and enjoy every privi-
lege and advantage that our organized
system enables us to offer. We should
extend a standing invitation to the
neighbors at our doors to join our munici-
pal family, and we should make them
feel that the union will be to their ad-
vantage as well as ours.

Not in Atlanta.

A late issue of Harper's Weekly, treat-
ing of postoffice scandals, says that the
newly appointed postmaster at Terre
Haute, Ind., virtually usurped the con-
trol of the postoffice before he was en-
titled to it, and denounces it as an un-
blushing outrage.

Pursuing the subject, The Weekly says
that "substantially the same unblushing
outrage was committed by newly ap-
pointed democratic postmasters at Kan-
sas City, Plattsburgh," at half a dozen
other places, and "at Atlanta, Ga."

We judge from this that none of "the
unblushing outrages" occurred. Since
the death of Mr. Curtis, Harper's Weekly
has become the organ of baseball,
lawn tennis, the toboggan slide, and the
general art of punching and scrapping,
and it is not in a condition to discuss
politics. A humorous paragraph has
described it as "Old Sport," and the
name ought to stick.

Atlanta has no democratic postmaster,
although the democratic administration
is nearly half a year old, and al-
though the present republican postmas-
ter has been in charge more than four
years; consequently the "unblushing
outrage" could not have occurred.

General Lewis, the republican, still attends
to his duties as postmaster, and every-
thing appears to be serene in that neighbor-
hood. If a democratic postmaster
had committed the "unblushing outrage"
of taking charge, somebody in Atlanta
would have heard about it.

We conclude, therefore, that Old
Sport is wrong, and that no "unblushing
outrage" has been committed in any
postoffice anywhere.

The Gold of the Republic.

When Governor Waite, Mr. Ingalls,
Mrs. Lease and other agitators predict
a social revolution they make the mis-
take of ignoring religion as one of the
positive factors of our national life.

In France, for some years before the
revolution, a circle of scholars, sci-
entists and philosophers shaped a godless
public opinion. They made infidelity
fashionable, and a favorite saying in
the reckless society of that period was:

"After us, the deluge."

We have no parallel conditions in this
country. It is true that we have fre-
thinkers, scientific infidels and learned
critics who have unsettled the faith
of thousands in the old Bible, but com-
paratively no impression has been made
upon public opinion. The masses re-
main steadfast. In no section of the
country is it possible for an avowed
infidel to obtain any considerable fol-
lowing, nor can he rise to any high
station in public life.

The God-defying sentiment that pre-
ceded the French revolution is confined
to an insignificant few in our republic.
The American people are fierce parti-

very well that the naked repeal of the
Sherman law was a very small part of
the financial question. To repeal the
Sherman law is one thing; to dispose of
the problems that this repeal will give
rise to is another and quite a different
thing. Colonel Jones has been fighting
the single gold standard with a good
deal of ability, and he knows very well
that the repeal of the Sherman law will
put the country on a gold basis with a
sudden flop that might result in a se-
vere contraction of values than we
have yet experienced. Colonel Jones,
of St. Louis, was not in favor of this,
and whatever Colonel Jones, of New
York, may think, it would not be a
happy or fortunate thing for the great
majority of the people of this country.

Should congress repeal the Sherman
law and adjourn the event would be to
the nature of a notice served on the
people of the country that the pledge
of bimetallism made in the democratic
platform is to be repudiated. The people
are already excited, restless, uneasy.
They would take it for granted that all
the pledges and demands of the platform
are to be repudiated. The enemies of
the party—the republicans in the north
and the populists in the south—would
take prompt advantage of the failure,
and would use it as an argument to
show that the democrats had deliberately
repudiated the solemn pledges made
to the people.

If Colonel Jones, of New York, will
take Colonel Jones, of St. Louis, into
his confidence, he will need nothing
further to convince him that the objections
to a speedy adjournment are insuperable.
If there is no special or immediate
calamity to follow the naked repeal
of the Sherman law, the results will be
barren so far as the people are concerned.
The gold interests of the north-
east may be afraid of congress, but
the people have no fears. On the con-
trary they are anxious to realize as soon
as possible the fruits of the promises in
regard to matters that are the subject of
daily discussion both public and private.

Congress will meet and proceed to re-
peal the pledges of the democratic plat-
form. There is nothing to gain and
everything to lose by a "speedy adjourn-
ment" that leaves the loose ends of re-
form and relief dangling in the air.
The people are anxious and expectant,
and it will not do to disappoint them.

Speaker Crisp.

It is in order to congratulate Geor-
gia, the south and the country at large
upon the action of the house demo-
cratic caucus in renominating Speaker
Crisp. This insures his re-election to
tomorrow by a unanimous democratic
vote.

Speaker Crisp has conclusively demon-
strated his pre-eminent fitness for the
high position to which he has been
recalled. He is a sturdy democrat,
tried and true in every sense of the
phrase. Clear-headed, conservative
and with a mind of judicial fairness,
he has the courage of his convictions,
and it is impossible to cause him to
swerve from the principles, the plat-
form and the traditions of his party.
He stands with his people and the de-
mocracy, and he is the last man in the
world to be lured out of his pathway
in search of false gods.

With this distinguished Georgian in
the speaker's chair, the best interests
of the party and of the republic will be
well served.

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ing of postoffice scandals, says that the
newly appointed postmaster at Terre
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lowing, nor can he rise to any high
station in public life.

The God-defying sentiment that pre-
ceded the French revolution is confined
to an insignificant few in our republic.
The American people are fierce parti-

sans in politics, and they indulge in very
shaporous talk when things do not go
to suit them, but the religious and moral
influences under which they have
lived from childhood make them, when
the test comes, array themselves on the
side of law and order, property rights
and free institutions.

It is frequently said that our home
owners constitute a standing army,
ready to put down anarchy when it
becomes necessary. There is a great
deal of truth in this, but there are millions
of citizens who are not home
owners just as eager to defend organized
society when their services are needed.
These men grew up in Christian families,
and they stand by the faith of their
fathers. There can be no anarchy—
no social revolution in a land where
such people are overwhelmingly in the
majority. The domestic enemies of the
republic can make no headway against
a nation with a Bible in nearly every
house and a church at every cross
roads.

We may have our seasons of mis-
fortune, but in the main this is a land of
abundant blessings, and its God-fearing
people will never invite the evils that
have so often drenched other countries
in blood. The country is safe.

The Georgia Editors Speak.

The Constitution presents elsewhere
a most interesting collection of letters
from the editors of the various weekly
newspapers of Georgia. The collection
is as important as it is interesting. It
represents the sentiment of the demo-
cratic voters of the state.

There are times and occasions when
the views of the editor of a newspaper
might not represent those of his readers
on special subjects, but it is not pos-
sible that the views of a large majority
of the weekly editors should vary ma-
terially from those of their readers in
regard to matters that are the subject of
daily discussion both public and private.

That is what The Journal wants to
see done, and for that it has steadily contended
ever since the democratic platform of 1892
was framed.

It would be a good deal better for our
neighbors to get on to this good platform
with both feet than to spend its time ram-
bling through the old files of The Journal
in the effort to make out a charge of incor-
sistency.

With this editorial extract as a cue,
let us briefly refer—

1. To The Constitution's position on
the Sherman law.2. To the position of our esteemed
contemporary.

As to our views, we have all along ex-
pressed the unequivocal, unyielding, un-
hesitating, unanswerable opinion that the
Sherman law ought to be repealed, and
that such repeal should not be de-
layed a moment longer than is abso-
lutely necessary to wipe this iniquitous
measure from the statute books. It
should not require three weeks, or a
month, or two months, to secure the
repeal of this "cowardly makeshift." The
work should be done immediately, and
we hope to have the pleasure of announcing
the passage of a repeal measure by
both houses of congress before the month
is out.

There have been claims made and in-
dications put forth that the democratic
platform will have to be modified and
some of its pledges thrust aside in order
to make that document conform to the
views of the administration. We have
taken occasion to suggest that these
claims and these intimations do "the
greatest injustice to the president and his
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BE HONEST.

Says the Georgia Weekly Press to the Democratic Congress.

REDEEM EVERY PLATFORM PLEDGE,
And Go Before the People with
Clean Hands.

GEORGIA WANTS NO SINGLE STANDARD.

But the Democratic Press Stands Flatfooted for the Coinage of Both Gold and Silver Under Like Conditions.

How does Georgia stand in the contest between the people and the money power?

Let the editors of the weekly press of the state, who stand closest to the people, give their opinion of this very interesting question?

There is not a stronger weekly press in any state in the union than that of Georgia.

Through the influence and indefatigable energy of the weekly newspapers of the state, Georgia rolled up an unprecedentedly large democratic majority last year against the heaviest odds the party had confronted since the stirring times of reconstruction politics.

It is the testimony of the weekly press of Georgia that the splendid democratic majority polled by the state last year was the result of the liberal campaign pledges of the party and the assurances of democratic newspapers, speakers and authorized representatives that these pledges would be fully redeemed as soon as the party obtained power.

This was the doctrine preached in every county in Georgia and by every weekly democratic newspaper of the state. It was so told on every stump from which democratic orators spoke, and it was so announced in every official utterance of the democratic campaign committee of the state. In this manner, those who were agitating the building up of the new party in Georgia received an overwhelming backstop, and the sudden check to their will will eventuate in the death of the third party in Georgia if the administration is true to the pledges made.

In order to obtain the sentiment of the weekly press of Georgia the Constitution recently addressed a communication to the editors of all of the most prominent of the weekly papers of the state, asking the opinion of each as to the solution of the financial question, as to the redemption of the campaign pledges and as to what would be the effect if the promises of the party were not faithfully redeemed.

The answers presented below speak for themselves.

They show that the weekly press of Georgia is practically unanimous in favor of the redemption of every pledge of the party platform, and that until trouble will arise if the party is not faithful to its promises. They show that the democrats of this state want no gold standard in theirs!

There is no circumspection or evasion in the way of talk about it. They get down to a rock basis and it takes them but a few words to express the sentiments of the democrats of Georgia. It will be interesting to know just what they say about it, and here it is from their own pens:

The Duty of the Hour.

Jackson, Ga., July 20.—Editor Constitution: The pressing necessity calling congress together in extra session requires the immediate action upon the two leading issues of the hour—tariff and finance—both of which effect the masses so materially and are so interwoven the one with the other in bringing relief that congress must act upon them at once. The financial mass must be freed and the silver must be remunerated in order that prosperity may come to all classes. The conditions of every class except the favored few who are creditors, demand it, the country is ready for it and the dominant party is most solemnly pledged to it. There should be no delay, no compromises, no respite given the enemies of these massed peoples and their forms to gain time by delay. Gaps are down all along the lines on both issues and no time should be given to repair them. No further tribute should be granted to monopoly, to the rapacious of the market, to the grace-gated godfathers where they can and will control prices. The world cannot do its business upon a gold standard only and the one who does it will not be able to furnish a sufficient amount to meet the demands of this fast age without granting too much power to bankers and the forcing of the world to too many bonds for the welfare of the nation.

It's idle to charge the derangement of business to the Sherman law. They exist in every country that has a standard and a standard is the final settlement. Let congress treat with indifference the Sherman law and then the republicans will furnish a sufficient amount to meet the demands of this fast age without granting too much power to bankers and the forcing of the world to too many bonds for the welfare of the nation.

Let him drive out the gold controlling situation. Every nation in prosperity to the party of gold and it will result in prosperity to the nation surpassing any period in the past of our history.

The republican party suffered overwhelming defeat in the last election, voting with the democrats last fall, but should they fall, there will be a thorough disintegration of old parties and in their stead will arise two parties with lines strictly drawn representing the two classes of the nation—the industrial masses and the non-producing drones.

W. E. HARRIS,
Editor Atlanta and Allianceman.

The Jackson Argus.

Jackson, Ga., July 27.—Editor Constitution:

In my opinion the first thing that congress should do is to repeal the Sherman silver law except by substitution, giving the needed relief.

The Sherman law should be repealed as soon as possible, but in my opinion it must be done at once, for its repetition, having the relief clause embodied in the repealing act, they may whistle to the wind for all the help or concession they can get, for the reason that the clause for "gold and silver" is not in the bill.

The party of the people are the ones who are promised as rapidly as safety to business interests and good judgment will permit.

J. H. MACKRINS,
Editor Calhoun Times.

The Dalton Argus.

Jackson, Ga., July 26.—Editor Constitution:

I am opposed to the repeal of the Sherman silver law except by substitution, giving the needed relief.

The Sherman law should be repealed as soon as possible, but in my opinion it must be done at once, for its repetition, having the relief clause embodied in the repealing act, they may whistle to the wind for all the help or concession they can get, for the reason that the clause for "gold and silver" is not in the bill.

The party of the people are the ones who are promised as rapidly as safety to business interests and good judgment will permit.

C. B. CHAPMAN,
Editor Sandersville Progress.

The Wilkes News.

Washington, Ga., July 28.—The called session of congress, which meets on the 7th of August, must do its best to act for its repeat without having the relief clause embodied in the repealing act, they may whistle to the wind for all the help or concession they can get, for the reason that the clause for "gold and silver" is not in the bill.

The party of the people are the ones who are promised as rapidly as safety to business interests and good judgment will permit.

Editor Sandersville Progress.

The Lithonia New Era.

Lithonia, Ga., July 28.—The last democratic platform demanded the revision of the tariff on the lines which would meet the call of those who demand a tariff for revenue only. This has been democracy's fight in both of the last campaigns. The overwhelming majority of the people have twice endorsed it.

A. H. SHAVER,
Editor Dalton Argus.

The Warrenton Clipper.

Warrenton, Ga., July 29.—Editor Constitution:

embracing the tenth congressional district, is claiming for relief and it would seem that financial relief is what is demanded most.

The extra session of congress seems to have been called for the purpose of the straining in the money markets, and in the strain of the financial market, and the extra session looking to this end should be convened immediately upon the convening of the fifth session of congress, and when this has been disposed of, then take up the revision of the tariff.

The unconditional repeal of the Sherman law is not, in my opinion, good legislation.

The silver dollars are made the equal of the gold dollars and then let the government coin it in the same manner as the gold.

I favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the sense that the coinage is not restricted to a certain amount coined each month but not to the extent that it is coined free of charge for the miners.

Above all things let the democratic party stand up for the promises made in Chicago. If this is done Georgia is safe to democracy

four years hence; if not, I tremble for fear at the result.

With the hope that democracy will be perpetuated in the hearts of this, her congress, I am, faithfully, etc.

WILL F. WILHOIT, Editor Clipper.

The Dalton Citizen.

Dalton, Ga., July 29.—Editor Constitution:

In reply to your favor of the 20th instant asking for my views upon several questions of great national importance that will come before the extra session of congress, we would say first, that the question of the coinage of silver is of paramount importance at this time, and that congress should lose no time in making a sweeping tariff revision.

The financial question is another matter of equal importance, but the congress cannot approach with too great caution.

From the unsettled state of the currency has grown a most all the ills that now afflict the country.

Commercial banking has been much disordered, and as a consequence the wheel of commerce has been clogged to such an extent that the nation is now in the hands of a money monopoly.

It is the opinion of the writers that the wheel of commerce will not be restored by

the coinage of silver.

It is the opinion of the writers that the

reform of the coinage of silver is the only

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such reform as I have seen. It is to redeem its pledges. Its death is certain. The democratic party in Georgia is the same party that gave us the benefit of the doubt. They doubt, but have no "delay in dallying with the sooner our party will be better for the sake of section only. We have been as in sunshine, and always accept pledges. Then

BEN F. PERRY,
Editor Cherokee Advance.

Editor Liberal-Enterprise.

Braxton New South.

able to obtain a statement, who recently presented the New South, as he could say.

Majors, however, the Major is outspoken in his desire to be done by this congress. He is for the most part in the south, and the democratic party for the most part in the north. The sooner our party will be better for the sake of section only. We have been as in sunshine, and always accept pledges. Then

Editor Cherokee Advance.

T. A. J. MAJORS,
Editor New South.

arts Ishmaelite.

Editor Constitutional

reform and tariff reform

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Neither should be used.

is a bad law by just as

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le. Water.

I think and so do

Editor Sparta Ishmaelite.

Washington Star.

August 1.—Editor Constitu-

tionist thing congress about

should be to adopt a

new paper, due to the

sound basis, similar to

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should be revised as

a leading factor of the

The McKinley tariff law

and a new and more liberal

it should proceed at once, therefore,

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The 10 per cent tax on

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The Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music.

WHAT IT HAS DONE, IS DOING AND PROPOSES TO DO.

A really great institution for the education of young ladies. The Musical Conservatory, Business Department, etc.

1886—Ninety-five pupils, two boarders, five music pupils.

1893—Two hundred pupils, sixty boarders, one hundred business pupils.

Such is brief in the record of the Georgia Female seminary, located at the beautiful little city of Gainesville for the past seven years. The history of educational institutions does not afford a more striking example of what industry, ability and a love for work can accomplish than that presented by the remarkable growth of this school. In the first place, let it be understood, it is a purely private institution, and the school is not in any denomination, state or municipal corporation behind it to replenish its treasury from time to time, or to give it prestige and influence. It has been built up and firmly established mainly by the efforts of one man, Professor A. W. Van Hoose, who, while in his twenties, determined to build here one of the greatest female colleges in the southern states. In this he has been ably assisted by his own industry, and by a number of friends, coming together with one common purpose—the establishment of a successful school. For his work Professor Van Hoose was well equipped. Graduating with distinction at the State university in 1882, he afterwards taught in Howard college, Alabama, and his alma mater in Athens. Feeling that the life of a professor was too circumscribed for him he resigned his position in the university in 1885, came to Gainesville and entered upon his work. His friends, however, to prevent him from leaving the university, and Major L. M. Cobb, then secretary of the board of trustees, wrote him a letter requesting him not to send his resignation to the board. All this advice was of no avail, however, for he saw that Gainesville, of all southern cities, possessed superior advantages for a great female college, and that while the present promised but little, there was much in the future for a school properly managed. "No one knows," said Professor Van Hoose in talking with me, "what obstacles we have encountered in the first three years of our work. I was a young man unknown to the people of Georgia, without money or suitable buildings and equipments. I had, however, an abiding faith that perseverance and faithful work would win in the end, and you now see the result of my seven years' work. We now have as elegant buildings as there are in the state, all of brick, well furnished and splendidly equipped. Our patronage comes from all over the south, is the very best, and the success of the institution is assured, there are young, enthusiastic, trained teachers in every department and the great demand made upon us for teachers shows the esteem in which the institution is held." To meet the growing demands of the school, Professor Van Hoos has recently associated with him

Professor H. J. Pearce,
of Columbus, who had just begun a female college in that city. He had taught there with wonderful success in one year and was just about to begin another when he and Professor Van Hoos, becoming acquainted through an article in the Constitution, decided to unite their interests and combine or unite both institutions at Gainesville. Professor Van Hoos sold to him a half interest in the seminary and together they propose to have the most thorough and best equipped school in the south. Under the supervision of Hon. A. D. Candler.

A Magnificent Three-Story Building

is now being erected, which will be beyond doubt, the best arranged

and most comfortable home for girls in all the south. "It is the outcome of my long experience," said Professor Van Hoos, "and so far there is not a detail that I would change." A description of this beautiful home may be out of order here, as the main entrance, back of the broad veranda, will be an expansive arch resting upon a solid marble column and leading into a vestibule, which will be of the same white stone. On the first floor, just at the office, a charming room, intended as the theater for the enactment of scenes business-like and unpoetic. Adjoining this is the spacious dining hall, 28x30 feet, supported by a series of arched columns and lighted by lofty windows. Opposite the president's office will be a lobby of the same size, leading into a large room, furnished with costly hangings and furniture. Just back of the parlor will be the coziest of cozy nooks, the favorite resort of "ye faithful scholar"—the girl's reading room. Many a happy recreation hour will be spent in the deep window seat of this room by the "bookish" girl, her only companion, a magazine from the well-filled library, a favorite book from the library shelves. Directly back of the parlor will be a large study, dining room, and reading room, in a department upon which our interest centers, for here it is, in this, the library, that the girls will congregate, will laugh, chat and be merry, forgetting for a brief while that the study bell has rung, and will ring again. This will be a handsome room 32x30 feet with massive doors and large windows in front, and in the rear, extending almost the entire length of the wall, a bay window, through which the soft light will filter upon the marble tiling of the floor.

Next to the center of the room four graceful Corinthian columns support a balcony which the four corners of a beautifully-drawn arcade. Through this opening, dependent from the third floor, will be a chandelier where cut glass prisms will break and scatter the light into a thousand prismatic rays, shedding light upon a scene which a bevy of pretty, bright-faced girls will render truly enchanting.

The second and third floors will be devoted to bedrooms and bathrooms. When completed the entire building will contain bedrooms for 150 girls; will be supplied with hot and cold water, heated throughout by steam.

making for the young ladies a model home for every respect.

"This building," says Professor Van Hoos, "is the handsomest and most extensive ever erected by two men for the purpose of engaging in teaching as a profession. There are other private institutions which have as large buildings, but there are none, to my knowledge, whose buildings are as admirably arranged as splendidly built."

The Faculty.

No institution has a stronger faculty than the seminary. Professor Van Hoos and Pearce are assistant professors, and have charge of the departments of natural and mental sciences, respectively. Miss J. T. Tisinger teaches English and history; Miss E. C. Dunn, French and elocution; Miss Eula Evans, mathematics; Miss Minnie Merritt, Latin; Mrs. A. W. Van Hoos, in principal of the normal department, and Miss Mabel Montague, of the preparatory school. In musical department, Professor C. J. Wallace is director; Miss M. G. Stephenson, first assistant; Miss Eva Jones, second assistant, and Miss Mary G. Stephenson has

charge of the department of voice culture. Miss Addie Rucker, of the Art Students' League, presides over the art department, while Miss Leila Grogan acts as matron. "The character of our work," says Professor Van Hoos, "is the very highest. The fundamental principle of the school is thoroughness. It is to be just such work as this that the school has been built up from what is nothing to its present prosperous condition. We have connected with the seminary is

Normal Department.

In which we give girls who wish to teach special advantages. This department is presided over by a graduate of the Peabody Normal, Nashville, and has been of incalculable benefit to young ladies in their efforts to become teachers. I find that, at its age, the seminary has given to its girls more enthusiastic teachers than any institution in the state. This fact is rapidly becoming known and we can scarcely supply the demand made upon us for good teachers. Here is a letter received some time since from Gainesville, Ga., June 30, 1892:

"A. W. Van Hoos, Gainesville, Ga.—My dear professor: Will you this morning simply to tell you of the success of our, or rather your, girls in the public examination. Professor Van Hoos is rightly proud of the department of the school, and of your enthusiasm as he takes upon his many exclaims. "We have," says he, "a music department unsurpassed and hardly equaled in the southern states. To obtain a diploma from the conservatory, a pupil must study and thoroughly master all the principles of theory, harmony, thorough bass, etc., and be able to write a melody of two staves, thirty-two measures from time to time of four measures. The pupil is also thoroughly grounded in all the principles of orchestration. She must be able to arrange a given theme for ten instruments; this in where the principles taught in theory, harmony, etc., are put into practice. The idea that any one who can play well can teach is an error. I will teach one and those teachers who understand the science of music are rapidly taking precedence over those who know only how to execute. I simply state a fact when I say that the conservatory is unable to supply the demand made upon it for teachers. Our course is everywhere recognized as thorough and complete and people appreciate the good work we do. We also have in connection with the conservatory

A. W. Van Hoos, Gainesville, Ga.—My dear professor: Will you this morning simply to tell you of the success of our, or rather your, girls in the public examination last Saturday. Eighty persons, many of whom were old teachers, stood the examination. Claud led the whole number, making 99-27 on her paper. Della came next, scoring 98, and Cora next, with 97-27. Seven of Dora's pupils stood the examination and all of them received first-class licenses. You may know that we are proud of them and think that you have a right to be in the same fix. Very truly, G. L. CARSON."

The young ladies, Misses Claud, Della, Cora and Dora are pupils of the seminary, the last having taught in Franklin county for the past two years.

Mr. John T. Wilson, the efficient commissioner of His Excellency, says: "The seminary is a fine departure in female education."

which Professor Van Hoos, and Pearce propose to establish by the opening of the school year, is a new departure in female colleges. The intention of the management is to make the departments of the school so thorough and comprehensive that a young lady may fit herself for any work in life. Every one knows that women are today filling hundreds of places which duties have heretofore been performed by men—bookkeepers, stenographers, typewriters, etc., to be found everywhere. For want of a thoroughly equipped business department in our female colleges, ladies desiring to perfect themselves in these branches have been compelled to attend the business colleges of Atlanta and other cities. It is proposed to organize a commercial department in the seminary equipped with every known facility for which stenography, etc., practically and invite young ladies to come here, where they can have all the surroundings and influences of

The Commercial Department.

which Professor Van Hoos, and Pearce have charge of the seminary, and have examined a large number of girls trained at the seminary. In this number I believe that there are only two who have failed to receive the highest grade certificate. The penmanship, spelling and general manner of expression of these girls is excellent. I have never known one who did not make a successful teacher. The seminary does the most thorough work of any institution of my acquaintance."

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The Department of Voice Culture.

is in charge of Miss Mary G. Stephenson, a young lady who has taught very successfully and has enjoyed the finest opportunities for study.

Her method is that of the pure Italian school, and proper methods of breathing, tone production, etc., are carefully taught the pupils.

The Art Department.

under the direction of Miss Addie Rucker, a pupil of some of the best American art schools, is in keeping with the other departments of the school. The display made by her pupils at commencement was pronounced by all who saw it to be one of the best ever made by any institution.

The Department of Painting.

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The Department of Drawing.

of some twenty-five or thirty pieces, consisting of cornets, clarinets, violins, piccolos, trombones, flutes, drums, etc. As far as we have been able to discover this is the largest female orchestra in the United States.

The organization is kept up all the year: regular tri-weekly rehearsals, and is a source of great pleasure at all entertainments and concerts. Professor Wallace is able assisted by Mrs. M. G. Van Hoos, one of the finest teachers of the piano in the south, and Miss Eva Jones, who is a graduate of the seminary, and bore off the highest honors in the department of instrumental music.

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SOCIETY FINANCE.

How the Business Situation Makes an Impression on Society.

IT IS THE QUIET SEASON, HOWEVER, AND PERHAPS SOCIAL MATTERS WILL SHOW MORE LIFE SOON.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

Happenings of Interest in Atlanta and Through the State—Points About People You Know.

There isn't very much to write about in a social way just now, for never was a summer quite so dull and depressing to society in general as this one. The men are all looking blue over the hard times and when the men look that way it isn't very gay for the most irresponsible and extravagant kind of women. Women, I honestly believe, take these straits in money matters better than men, but perhaps it is because most of them have so little responsibility. When a sensible woman is made to understand that debts are piling up and that money is actually as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth, she goes to work in serious earnest to economize in every way possible. She gives up some of her servants, keeping only the one or two that are absolutely necessary; she stops buying and will dispose of her carriage and horses with a good grace, if it is necessary. After this is done, she sits herself down a little disconsolate and crestfallen, but content with the knowledge that she has done her duty and that whatever comes there is a stout heart, capable hands and a clever head to stand between her and the actual needs of life. But with the husband it is different. He doesn't know anything of the petty economies and domestic worries of his better half, it is true, but he does know that there are urgent debts for which he alone is responsible and that there is a family at home solely dependent upon him for their maintenance. It's pretty trying all this on the bravest men and that is why they don't look gay or care to enter into the pleasures usually indulged in here during the summer.

One of these depressed men, however, has found a happy and enviable way out of his financial worries. He is one of the wealthiest men in the state and he has been beset of late like all the rest with money troubles. He came into his office the other day and said to his agent: "I've got to have \$500 tomorrow morning. I'm going to get out of all this and take my family to Chicago for a month." The next day the money was forthcoming and the harassed financier departed with a relieved spirit for the White City.

It is not every man of wealth, however, who feels that he can leave town with his family at this time, and, indeed, many wealthy families are staying at home for the summer who have never done so before. Some of them are doing so from choice with a view to taking their holiday in the autumn at the fair and others just can't get away now, but expect to do so later in the season. It seems to me that a good topical song just now might be called "After the Panic is Over."

Some clever women, however, who have set their hearts upon the world's fair, don't seem inclined to sit down lazily with folded hands and wait till the money drops into their laps. They have taken affairs into their own hands in a way that will insure them a trip to that American heaven. Mrs. Kimball and Miss Cora Brown, the hostesses are gracious and charming, and their friends are always delighted to be their guests. Miss Idel Kimball, the sweet little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kimball added much pleasure to the occasion. She is a wonderfully beautiful and bright child with that brilliant coloring, blue eyes and dark hair, which is so much admired in the Irish beauties.

All and all, the house party was delightful and the guests agreed that the name "New Canaan" was rightly chosen, for it is place flowing with good cheer and happiness.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF SOCIETY.

Mrs. Mary E. Bryan has returned from her late stay visiting New York, and is one of the most popular of the girls in the city at this time, and, indeed, many wealthy families are staying at home for the summer who have never done so before.

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Some clever women, however, who have set their hearts upon the world's fair, don't seem inclined to sit down lazily with folded hands and wait till the money drops into their laps. They have taken affairs into their own hands in a way that will insure them a trip to that American heaven. Mrs. Kimball and Miss Cora Brown, the hostesses are gracious and charming, and their friends are always delighted to be their guests. Miss Idel Kimball, the sweet little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kimball added much pleasure to the occasion. She is a wonderfully beautiful and bright child with that brilliant coloring, blue eyes and dark hair, which is so much admired in the Irish beauties.

All and all, the house party was delightful and the guests agreed that the name "New Canaan" was rightly chosen, for it is place flowing with good cheer and happiness.

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capricious and spoiled woman could never regret, for he is a man who is sure to make happy the woman he adores. He has that sort of thoughtfulness and magnetism which wins a woman and is versed in all the graces of high society. He is a man of wealth, high social position and fine business qualifications. In society, he has been a leader wherever it so pleased him, and his manner of entertaining his friends has been generous and elegant.

The couple seem, therefore, particularly congenial and although it does seem rather a pity for a young girl of nineteen to take upon herself the responsibilities that must come with marriage, yet these responsibilities will rest wonderfully lightly in a marriage so thoroughly happy and blessed so soundly by good fortune.

A wedding of general interest here is one which will unite an Athens belle and a young Atlanta lawyer. This has been pretty generally discussed among the friends of both parties and the date for the marriage is fixed, I believe, for the 22d of November. The affair will be the consummation of an affection begun in Athens college boy and girl days, and the couple are congenial mentally and socially. The young lady belongs to an old and honored Georgia family and she is extremely bright and charming. The gentleman is a Charlestorian by birth and is popular socially and prominent in his profession.

The story goes that a young widow will be in September one of the Jeunesse, who has long been a worshiper at her shrine.

A wealthy Atlanta widow is paying court at one of the northern resorts to a beautiful young woman of national fame.

An autumn wedding of interest here will be that of a well-known Atlanta girl and a young gentleman formerly of Atlanta but now doing business out of the city. The young lady is wealthy, attractive and has many devoted suitors. The gentleman is extremely handsome and very popular here.

On Thursday and Friday, New Canaan the quiet and picturesque country home of Mr. Walter Brown, was the scene of the most delightful house parties ever given in Atlanta. The party was a compliment to Miss Cornelia Greene, of Washington, Ga., the beautiful and fascinating guest of Mrs. Walter Kimball.

Thursday afternoon and evening, the following congenial guests were entertained: Miss Cornelia Greene, Miss Eva Carr, Miss Lillian Hillyer, Miss Kalar, of Tennessee; Miss Smiley, Miss McCord, of Augusta; Miss Richmond, Miss Ryan, Miss Cora Brown, Judge Andy Calhoun, Messrs. Jack Slaton, John Cox, Dr. Crenshaw, John Kimball, Leonard Brown, Walter Kimball.

At 6 o'clock dinner was served, consisting of every country substantial and delicate. During the evening Judge Calhoun recited in his own inimitable style a selection from Uncle Remus, and Miss Richmond recited in a very charming and graceful manner.

Friday evening was taken up with progressive euchre. The guests for that evening were: Miss Scruggs, Miss Montine Thomas, Miss Ruby Scruggs, Miss Cornelia Greene, Miss Laura Adair, Miss Eva Carr, Miss Smarte, and Mrs. Hardon; Misses Robert G. Hart, W. H. Pope, Will Black, E. C. Upshaw, Hutchins Morgan and Will Brown.

The prizes were very handsome and appropriate. The first lady's prize, a beautiful orange spoon, in the bowl of which was engraved, "New Canaan" was won by Miss Cornelia Greene, while the gentleman's first prize, a silver match box, similarly engraved was received by Mr. Will H. Pope.

Miss Eva Carr, and Mr. Will Black won the consolation prizes.

As a host Mr. Walter Brown is as prominent and popular as he is at the bar, and on this occasion won praise afresh, for gentle and beautiful hospitality. Mrs. Kimball and Miss Cora Brown, the hostesses are gracious and charming, and their friends are always delighted to be their guests.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

IS A SURE CURE FOR EVERY PAIN, SPRAINS, BURNES, SWELLINGS IN THE BACK, CHEST OR LIMBS. IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY.

That instantly relieves the most excruciating pains, relieves inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs.

A CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

Dysentery, Diarrhea, CHOLERA MORBUS,

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the dysentery continues, and a dauber saturated with Ready Relief placed over the rectum and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Thirty drops of R. R. in half a tumbler of water with 12 or 15 few mint leaves, Camphor, Sassafras, Stomach, Headache, Nervousness, Spleenlessness, Sick Headache, Colic, Flatulence and all Internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Frightened Ague and all other Malaria, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

Partly vegetable, mild and reliable. Secure Complete digestion and absorption of the food, cause a healthy action of the Liver and remove all poisons natural in their operation without griping.

Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a Box.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

\$50,000 of elegant Furniture at actual cost and less. This is the chance of your life to buy fine Furniture at half price, as this stock must be sold. Henry R. Powers, receiver for P. H. Snook & Son, 15 and 17 Marietta st.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Ernest C. KONTZ, Rep. J. Conyers, KONTZ CONVERS, Attorney at Law, Hook and Ladd, Esq., 6-12 S. Broad St.

R. T. Dorsay, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell, DORSAY, BREWSTER, HOWELL, LAWYERS

Offices 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Lowe Building, ATLANTA, GA.

LESUEUR & RINGE,

Architects, Offices second floor Indian Building.

E. B. RUTLEDGE, Architect, Equitable Building.

PAUSE & MARGRAF, French Artists, 46 East Baker Street.

Estimated furnished for plain painting and housepainting.

Howard E. Palmer, Charles A. Read, Attorneys at law, 14-15 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MACON, GA. Special attention to railroad damages, corporation cases and collections for insurance companies, mail 15-6m.

HALL BROTHERS, Civil and Mining Engineers, 67 Gate City Bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all kinds. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulics. July 25, 1893.

The woman some letter.

Mary Boykin may be crazy, she may be a burglar or she may have been on a drunk. Anywhere she created a lot of excitement at a very early hour yesterday morning.

She was found half asleep in the hallway of a house at 32 Courtland street, inhabited by a widow and her two people.

She said there was what she was there for and how she came to fall asleep were mysteries that no one could solve.

The lady who discovered her was badly frightened and some one went for an officer.

An officer went to the place and succeeded in reviving the queer creature. She was carried to police headquarters and locked up.

She lost her jewelry.

Mary Carroll, a young white woman, is out about \$300 worth of fine jewelry and she is having Chief Connolly to try and recover it for her. In order to recover it, a clever young man, who carried it off, must first be located and this the chief is trying to do. He has sent several telegrams concerning the jewelry thief and hopes to have him arrested today. The Carroll woman goes to the police to have it repaired and he carried it off.

The woman some letter.

Stella Coles, the woman who wielded a knife with such disastrous effect night before last, is still held at police headquarters without bail. She will be held until some change for better or worse takes place in the condition of Paul Harris, her victim.

Yesterday, the Harris girl was some better, but she got worse again.

Mattie Sammons, who was arrested for complicity in the cutting and who took morphine in consequence, was released on bail last night. Chief Connolly investigated the case and learned that she had little to do with it and arranged for her to go on bail. The Harris girl got better.

Stella Coles will be held until a preliminary hearing can be had. She has the reputation of being a bad woman. It was stated yesterday that she murdered her own grandmother, besides killing another woman with a knife. More than once before she is reported to have used the knife with serious results. She had sparkling black eyes, raven black hair, cut short, and a fierce look overpreads her face. She is from Cincinnati. She has been long feared by her associates.

SELECTED HIS PALLBEARERS.

Captain Moss Seeks Twice to Prevent a Gentleman's Suicide.

Mr. J. F. Ragsdale seems to have a decided penchant for suicide.

Early yesterday morning a gentleman called at a police station and reported that he feared that that gentleman was going to kill himself. Ragsdale had told him that he could not bear up under much strain.

He loved pretty fifteen-year-old Han-

nah better than he loved his vermet or himself, and she was absolutely indispensable to him.

"Now, I want to tell you, I have failed in the superior court," he said to the do-

"I want my bride; she loves me, and I love her. We are now separated, but we are still able to care for her, and are more anxious to do so, and it is in our interest to have her with us."

Chief Connolly was asked if the honest

and the cool Ragsdale would not attempt to kill himself, saying that he had been drinking but was now sober, and there was no further danger of doing himself violence. The officer did not molest him.

Late last night it was reported to police headquarters that Ragsdale intended killing himself during the night. It was reported that Captain Moss that Ragsdale went into Karcher's saloon and showed the bartender a letter which he had written to his wife.

The letter was written to his wife before his death. It contained a list of names of gentlemen whom he wished to act as his pallbearers.

Captain Moss again instructed Patrolman Koogler to investigate the matter and to keep a close watch that Ragsdale did not kill himself. Mr. Ragsdale is well-known in the city, and he attempted to kill himself and was locked up to prevent it.

TWO NEW CLERKS.

Assistant Postmaster Bledgett Will Deliver the Mail Quicker Than Ever.

Assistant Postmaster Bledgett has secured the two clerks he was after, and in the future the delivery of the mails will be greatly facilitated.

At one time there was a committee meet-

ing of the members of the Chamber of Com-

merce of Atlanta and Postmaster Lewis had before them two men to be recommended;

and the recommendation had been acted upon rapidly.

The need of two extra clerks was caused

by a decision of the United States supreme court.

This court held that carriers could

not be made to distribute, or prepare the mail for delivery, unless they were paid extra for it.

The result was that the work became heavier upon the clerks who were obliged to do it all unaided.

A BIG MEETING.—The meeting for men

at the Young Men's Christian Association,

this afternoon, was a very attractive one.

There will be bright, spirited speakers,

followed by pointed, practical talk.

The rooms are cool and pleasant, and a better

place cannot be found to spend an hour on Sunday afternoon. The service begins promptly at 3:30 o'clock, and is open to all young

men.

A RE RECEIVER APPOINTED.—Judge Clark appointed G. S. Lincoln receiver of the Alexander Lumber Company yesterday on the petition of J. H. Akers & Co., et al.

LITTLE MISS BESSIE.—Mr. James Kempton is wearing a smile that appears exceedingly large for these dull times. She's a girl and has been named Bessie. Miss Bessie is just one week old.

Rates Stand Unchanged.

The southern passenger agents adjourned

yesterday afternoon without having made any

change in the world's fair rates. Several

important matters were discussed.

ATTN. TO ALL.—Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 cents.

THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA.

25 cents a copy, issued only by EUGENE JACOBS, Atlanta, Ga.

July 26-27-28.

TWO TIME PIECES

Attached to a Very Sorry Nigger Got the Nigger Into Trouble.

A WATCH SET WITH DIAMONDS.

Stella Coles Held Without Bail—A Negro Girl Found Asleep in a Hall—Other Police News of Interest.

D.H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

WILL PUT THEIR MAMMOTH STOCK OF

Dress Goods, Furnishings, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions

Lace Curtains, Fancy Goods, Domestics, Linens, Etc.

On Sale Monday for Less than the Cost of Making.

Last week we bought the stock of Gents' Furnishings Goods of J. A. Anderson & Co. for about one-fifth their value. All this stock will go on sale Monday and the prices will astonish the natives.

We don't wish to trouble you, but would like to see you this week if you wish bargains. If you don't care for bargains we will have to ask you to look elsewhere. Here are a few samples to show how the entire stock will go.

50c Will Buy \$1.50 Worth of Goods.

A lot of Fancy Muslins on table at 5c worth 15 to 20c.

Sateens at 7 1-2c worth 18 to 25c.

White Plaid Organdies at 7 3-4c.

Fancy French Organdies worth 50 to 75c, all at 27c.

A table full of

FINE DRESS GOODS REMNANTS

at less than half price. Black Goods, Silks and Fine Woolen Goods all on Bargain Table. Challies from 1-2c up. Fine Henriettes 48c.

\$2.50 Black Dress Silks at \$1.27.

12,087 yards China Silks at 19c, 23 3-4c, 37 and 48c.

Plaid Silks worth \$1.25 at 50c.

\$2 Silk Henrietta at \$1.23.

One lot Gents' Night Shirts a little soiled worth \$1.25 up to \$1.50, choice of this lot at 35c.

Gents' Smoking Jackets worth \$12 to \$15, these go at \$3.50.

Gents' Cardigan Jackets worth \$4 and \$6 at 50c and \$1.

Mens and Boys' White Dress Shirts at 25c, 35c and 50c.

Mens and Boys' Ties at 5c, 10c, 15c, 21c, 35c, 50c.

Men's White Duck Coats at 35c, 50c and 75c.

Men's White and Fancy Vests at 25c and 35c.

Men's fine Half Hose at 15c.

Men's White Duck Pants \$1.

Ladies' Vests at 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c.

Ladies' Waists 35c, 50c and 75c.

ALL SILK AND MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

On Bargain Table for less than half price.

Boys' Pants 25c, Waists 18c.

Men's Shirts 14c, Suspenders 10c.

Men's Office Jackets at 50c.

Mens and Boys' Bathing Suits at \$1.

LACES AND VEILINGS.

One Table full Fancy Laces at 2 1-2c.

All Veilings 10c per yard.

This week we will sell Laces and Embroideries for 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c and 9c that you can't buy for three times the money anywhere.

397 dozen Ladies and Children's fine Hosiery at 10c, 15c and 25c that are fast colors and would be sold for good deal more money, only we bought these at job prices, and you get them the same way.

A GREAT TUMBLE IN GINGHAM.

All 18c, 20c, 23c, 27c and 33c Ginghams are on the Bargain Table at 8c, 10c, 12 1-2c and 15c.

All 10c and 12 1-2 Ginghams are 5c for this week.

1 case White Bed Spreads at 69c.

1 case White Bed Spreads, worth \$2.50; on table at \$1.48.

398 pairs Fine Lace Curtains at 85c, \$1.25, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50. Here are prices that will be daisies for our customers and paralyzers of competitors.

UMBRELLAS AND RUBBER GOSSAMERS.

Monday it will pay you to see our bargains in Umbrellas and Gossamers.

205 Rain or Shine Umbrellas at 53c.

Don't Miss Our Domestic and White Goods Sale.

A 15